# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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# FIRST EDITION.

## FOREIGN.

### A Bold Forger's Raid on the Bank of England.

DISASTROUS DEFEAT OF THE CARLIST BANDS.

Collision in the Channel and Twenty-four Lives Lost.

THE "INFANTE" WITH HIS EYE ON THE CROWN.

Thorough Reorganization of the Army.

DUFAURE'S SENSATION IN THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.

### SPAIN.

**The Government Looking to the Carlists**

MADRID, March 2.—In the Assembly yesterday, the Government presented a bill to provide means for crushing the Carlist insurrection. It authorizes the immediate organization of fifty new battalions of nine hundred men each, and grants a supply of one hundred million pesetas.

**Carlists Organizing.**

BAYONNE, March 2.—The Carlists in Catalonia, Alicante and Murcia are increasing in numbers and becoming more daring in action.

**The Infante.**

Infante Alphonso and wife, with a large staff and body guard of two hundred young men, spent Monday last at San Quiroe. The Prince and Princess held receptions during which bells rang and bands played. The peasants flocked into town from the neighborhood to pay their respects to the Infante.

**The Army.**

The national army in Catalonia is represented to be sadly disorganized, and the garrison at Barcelona is reported to have shown signs of insubordination.

**Carlists Defeated.**

MADRID, February 1.—The *Gaceta* publishes official dispatches announcing the defeat of Carlists at Veramanso, with a loss of six killed and many wounded; also, the fatal defeat and rout of Ferrers band, which lost thirty killed, including its leader. Troops are in close pursuit of the insurgents. The Carlist bands in Old Castile have all been dispersed. General Contreras, commanding the national forces in Catalonia has sent a telegram to the Minister of War demanding reinforcements.

**Address to the Troops.**

The General, on assuming his command, made a speech, in which he promised that the army of Catalonia would be disbanded as soon as the Carlist insurrection was suppressed.

**Porto Rico Slavery.**

The majority of Assembly is determined to carry through the bill for the abolition of slavery before the prorogation. The conservatives are pressing their amendments, but it is believed they will withdraw them when they see defeat certain.

### FRANCE.

**The Government's Policy.**

PARIS, March 1.—In the National Assembly to-day Dufaure made a long speech declaring that the compact of Bordeaux would be maintained by the Government. This statement was received with satisfaction by the Conservatives, and the Assembly, by a vote of 499 against 200, decided to continue the discussion on the proposals of the Committee of Thirty.

**Dufaure Denounced.**

PARIS, March 2.—The Republican and Radical journals bitterly attack M. Dufaure for his recent speech in the Assembly, and warn President Thiers against carrying strategy to an extreme. The Left have resolved to oppose certain clauses of the constitutional project unless the Government consents to modify them.

PARIS, March 1.—In the debate in the National Assembly this afternoon, previous to the decision to proceed to a discussion of the various clauses of the report of the Committee of Thirty, Dufaure quoted from a speech of Thiers delivered at the time of the compact of Bordeaux, in which the latter pledged his word as an honest man that a final form of government for France should remain in abeyance.

M. Dufaure reiterated these assurances and said all parties should retain their liberty of action. It was desirable to continue party truce after the territory of France was liberated from occupation by German troops; otherwise outbreaks were possible. "If you wish" said Dufaure "to prevent anarchy you must vote for the bill submitted by the committee."

M. Ricard, a member of the Minority Committee, supported the bill because the Government, though provisional, was thoroughly republican.

M. De Larey rejected Ricard's interpretation that the bill is an advance towards the definitive establishment of a republic, and declared that the Assembly could exercise constitutional power whenever, in its judgment, the time was opportune.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

**Bark Wrecked**

LONDON, March 1.—The bark Boyne, from Batavia for Falmouth, was wrecked in a bay on the southwest coast of England, and fifteen of the crew drowned.

**Peaceful Settlement of Disputes.**

At the meeting of the Liverpool Peace Society at night, Gen. Fairchild, United States Consul, spoke in favor of international conventions as the means of settling disputes. General Fairchild, however, justified the recent civil war in the United States.

**Gigantic Forgeries on Bank of England.**

LONDON, March 3.—A discovery has just been made of frauds on a gigantic scale on the Bank of England, committed by one Warren *alias* Horton, an American, through a series of skilful forgeries of the names of Rothschild and other great financial houses. A reward of a thousand pounds has been offered for his apprehension. The police are searching for him with hopes of success.

**Collision at Sea.**

LONDON, March 3.—The ship Chaeabuco, from San Francisco, for Liverpool, ran into the ship Torch, in the Irish channel. The Chacabuco sank in a few minutes after the collision, and twenty-four of the ship's crew were drowned. The Torch also went down, but all on board were saved.

### SOUTH AMERICA.

**Decree Issued.**

LISBON, March 1.—Mails late from Rio de Janeiro report that a decree has been issued permitting foreign vessels to ascend the Maderia River to the falls of San Antonio.

**The Ministry.**

The Brazilian Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Public Works who resigned were succeeded by Carvalhas and Castapereira, respectively.

**The Yellow Fever.**

It is reported at Rio de Janeiro that the authorities of Montevido and Buenos Ayers, have determined to close those ports against vessels coming from Brazil, in consequence of the prevalence of yellow fever.

### MEXICO.

**The Trouble on the Frontiers.**

CITY OF MEXICO, *via* HAVANA, February 28.—The *Two Republics* says the difficulties on the frontiers of Mexico and Texas are due to the annexation fever by both parties. The army has driven the Losados forces into Sierras Losados, and is fortifying defiles to prevent the advance of the Federals. An English man-of-war has brought documents to the Government relative to the attacks of the Yucatar Indians on Belize, Sigio.

The *Republica* also says the Government has postponed the publication of its answer to England's demands, owing to the state of affairs existing between England and Mexico. It fears the communication of England is unfriendly.

**Pork Packing Statistics in Cincinnati.**

CINCINNATI, March 1.—According to the report of Col. Maxwell, Superintendent of the Chamber of Commerce, made on 'Change, to-day, the whole number of hogs packed in Cincinnati from November 1, 1872, to March 1, 1872, was six hundred and twenty-six thousand three hundred and five.

## CHICAGO.

**Police Trouble Settled.**

CHICAGO, ILL., March 2.—Judge Gary this morning refused to grant the application to Reno and Kookuk, the deposed Police Commissioners, for leave to file informatio n against Messrs. Wright and Mason, the recently appointed Commissioners, as preliminary to application for a writ of quo warranto. This decision disposes of the vexed question which has so long interfered with police government of the city and is hailed with satisfaction by nearly all citizens.

## UTAH.

**Frellinghuysen's Bill the Great Topic.**

SALT LAKE, March 2.—Increased anxiety is felt for the fate of Frellinghuysen's bill. Nothing else is talked about, but both sides are doubtful of the result. The Mormons say if the bill finally passes, they will question its constitutionality. The *Journal* (Gentile) expresses the belief that Brigham Young has determined to cease resistance to the laws.

## PUBLIC DEBT.

### Another Good Showing for the Past Month.

A DECREASE OF $5,277,880 FOR FEBRUARY.

### The Present State of the Country's Finances.

WASHINGTON, March 1 1873.

Following is the public debt statement for February:

| | |
|---|---|
| Six per cent. bonds | $1,339,245,700 00 |
| Five per cent bonds | 414,587,300 00 |
| Total coin bonds | $1,753,813,000 00 |
| Lawful money debt | 15,988,000 00 |
| Matured debt | 3,093,240 00 |
| Legal tender notes | 356,684,362 00 |
| Certificates of deposit | 27,770,000 00 |
| Fractional currency | 45,292,106 09 |
| Coin certificates | 24,024,980 00 |
| Total without interest | $ 453,171,388 09 |
| Total debt | 2,226,065,629 09 |
| Total interest | 29,616,755 00 |
| Cash in Treasury: | |
| Coin | $ 65,930,781 00 |
| Currency | 4,600,902 00 |
| Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit as provided by law | 27,770,000 00 |
| Total in Treasury | $ 98,301,684 00 |
| Debt less cash in Treasury | 2,157,380,700 00 |
| Decrease during the month | 5,277,880 00 |
| Bonds issued to Pacific R. R. Co., interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding | 64,623,672 00 |
| Interest accrued and not yet paid | 646,235 00 |
| Interest paid by U. S. | 18,509,280 00 |
| Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c. | 4,185,353 00 |
| Balance of interest paid by United States | 14,323,927 00 |

## The Constitutional Convention.

THE QUESTION OF SENATORIAL REPRESENTATION.

### Proposed Changes in the School System.

PHILADELPHIA, February 28, 1873.

**Petitions and Resolutions.**

A large number of petitions and memorials were presented and referred.

A resolution was offered and carried that on and after Monday next the Convention shall meet at 10 A. M. and adjourn at 3 P. M.

A resolution was adopted that the Auditor General be requested to furnish the Convention copies of his report ending with the fiscal year November, 1872.

**Committee on Education.**

Mr. Darlington (Chester), Chairman of the Committee on Education, made the following report:

SECTION 1. The Legislature shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of public schools, wherein all the children of this Commonwealth, above the age of six years, may be educated.

SEC. 2. They shall appropriate at least one million of dollars for each year, to be annually distributed among the several schools districts, according to law, and applied to public school purposes only.

SEC. 3. No money raised in any way whatever for the support of public schools shall ever be appropriated to, or used by, any religious sect for the maintenance or support of schools exclusively under its own control.

SEC. 4. A Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate. He shall hold his office for the term of four years, and his duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 5. Neither the Legislature nor any county, city, borough, school district, or other public or municipal corporation shall ever make any appropriation, grant or donation of land, money or property of any kind to any church or religious society, or to any university, college, seminary, academy, or school, or any literary, scientific or charitable institution, or society controlled or managed by any church or sectarian denomination.

SEC. 6. The arts and sciences may be encouraged and promoted in colleges and other institutions of learning, under the exclusive control of the State.

SEC. 7. The Legislature may establish industrial schools, and require the attendance therein of vagrant and neglected and abandoned children.

SEC. 8. They may, by law, require that every child of sufficient mental and physical ability shall attend the public schools, unless educated by other means.

**Senatorial Representation.**

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the seventh section of the report of the Committee on Legislature, Charles A. Black in the chair.

Mr. Newlin moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday afternoon on the amendment of Mr. Worrell to strike out the clause, "no city or county shall be entitled to more than six Senators," which was then lost. Mr. Newlin's motion was agreed to.

Messrs. Sharpe, Temple, Craig and Simpson spoke on the motion, after which the vote was taken on Mr. Worrell's motion, and it was lost. Ayes, 37; noes, 49.

Mr. Lilly offered a substitute for that of Mr. Darlington (Chester), now before the committee.

The motion of Mr. Buckalew the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again, the subject before it being where it was yesterday.

It was moved and carried that the amendment of Mr. Darlington, and that of Mr. Lilly be printed and laid upon the desks of the members to-morrow.

At one o'clock the Convention again went into Committee of the Whole on the twentieth section and the amendment of Mr. Darlington.

Mr. Knight felt that we are here for the purpose of improving upon, rather than re-affirming, the measures of the past. With a largely increased number of members at Harrisburg it would be more difficult to corrupt legislators than it is at present.

Mr. Simpson read a tabular statement of the ratio of representation and the population in the different States of the Union, showing that in no one was there so small a representation in the Legislature, according to population, as in Pennsylvania.

Mr. De France read several letters from prominent gentlemen in the eastern States in reference to their representation, and favoring large delegations to the Legislature.

The hour for adjournment having arrived, the Committee rose and the Convention adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1873.

**Resolutions Violative of Rule XXV Rescinded.**

By Mr. Beer, that all resolutions violative of Rule XXV. be and are hereby rescinded and annulled, and the Rule reinstated as originally adopted.

**Report of Committee on Legislation**

Gen. White, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation, made a report, which was read by Assistant Clerk Rogers, and will be published by us when it comes up for action in the Convention.

**Apportionment.**

After the reading of General White's report, which was listened to with great attention, the Convention went into Committee of the Whole on the apportionment question, the amendments of Mr. Darlington (Chester) and Mr. Lilly pending, to the Twentieth Section of the Report on Legislature.

Mr. Darlington took the floor in defence of his proposition, and in opposition to that of the member from Carbon, repeating about the same argument which had been delivered before.

Mr. Curtin followed, advocating the rights of the minority, and thought that the State should be divided into 100 representative districts, three members from each, each voter to vote for two, and the Senate to be composed of thirty-two members, elected on a general ticket and to hold their office for four years.

Mr. McAllister, Mr. Carter, and other members expressed their opinion upon the system of cumulative voting as proposed.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Darlington, after which the Convention adjourned.

## CALIFORNIA.

**Steamer Heard From—Chinaman Murdered.**

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.—Advices from Victoria state the steamer Geo. S. Wright, is supposed to have been lost near Cape Scantion, a few days since with all aboard—eighteen or twenty souls. A portion of the wrecked vessel was picked up on the beach. One contained the name of the steamer. The cause of the disaster may never be known.

Lee H. Quong, a Chinese merchant, court interpreter in Sacremento, was cruelly murdered to-day by one of his countrymen resident in that city. The murderer escaped.

**Injunction Issued Against the City of Wheeling.**

WHEELING, March 1.—Judge Methur to-day granted an injunction restraining the city of Wheeling from issuing bonds for the amount of subscription voted for last summer in aid of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad, and authorized by the City Council this winter. This brings the contemplated road to a halt, as far as this end is concerned, for the time being.

HON. MR. H. SHORT, member of the Legislature from Warren, is lying dangerously ill with the small-pox.

## AMADEO'S ABDICATION.

### Behind the Scenes at Madrid.

A FEW SCRAPS OF SECRET HISTORY.

The London correspondence of the New York *World* says:

An extraordinary story concerning the abdication of King Amadeo comes to me from so high a source that I am constrained to believe it. It is to this effect. The Queen, as every one will remember, was the Princess Mary, the daughter of Prince Charles Emmanuel dal Pozzo della Cisterna; she is only twenty-five years of age; she is a very devout Catholic; and she is the mother of three children, the youngest of whom, a prince, was born at Madrid only a few days ago. Immediately before the birth of this child the young Queen was in great distress of mind, and in very alarming physical pain; and in her agony of mind and body she made a vow to the blessed Virgin that if, through the mercy of God, she was brought safely through the perils that then environed her, she would beg her husband on her bended knees to resign the throne of Spain and to hasten back to Italy. Her husband was present when—perhaps in delirium—she made this vow, and he uttered no remonstrance against it. There is no doubt that he has been growing more and more weary of Spain for several months, and the distress and anguish of his young wife, to whom he is tenderly attached, probably stretched his desire to get rid of his thankless task. Events which happened after the birth of the child—who, in the opinion of its mother, was given her only as a hostage for the performance of her vow—doubtless removed all hesitation which he might have still felt. He and his wife—despite all his noble qualities and all her grace and beauty—had never been able to win over to their side the proud nobles of Spain. Just as in Rome the nobility of the highest rank, with one or two exceptions, side with the Pope, and refuse to attend the Court of Victor Emmanuel or give any countenance to his Government, so in Madrid the grandees held aloof from "the foreign adventurer," as they called King Amadeo, while their wives would not be induced to appear in the train of his wife. This alarmed and irritated both of them—not without reason; but they continue to hope that in time the nobility could be won over to their side. The King made a last effort to do this on the occasion of the christening of the new-born child. He asked the Duchess de la Torre, the wife of Serranto, to present the royal infant at the baptismal ceremony. She refused with scorn, and the poor baby would have probably had to suffer the ignominy of being "presented" by a lady of low rank had not the widow of Marshal Prim, herself a duchess, consented to leave her mourning retirement and perform the function. I am told there was a terrible scene in the palace that day, and it was then that the King finally yielded to the prayers and tears of his wife, and made to her the promise of abdication which, as you know, he fulfilled on the 11th of this month. "It is a mad house," said the King, in his message to the Cortes announcing his abdication, "to preside over the destinies of a country, however disturbed. I had resolved to keep my oath and respect the Constitution, for I believed that my loyalty to Spain was to be seen; a stupendous fraud will be unearthed in regard to the swindling transactions of United States agents in their dealings with the red man.

**Additional Instructions.**

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has just issued the following circular concerning instructions to assessors and assistant assessors as to their final duties under the Internal Revenue act approved December 24, 1872:

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 28, 1873.

The instructions contained in special No. 128 are hereby modified and extended as follows:

Assessors will, instead of procuring the boxes of the dimensions prescribed in said special, if they have not already done so, provide themselves with boxes two feet and a half long, two feet wide, and one foot deep.

Reports on Forms 14 and 16, directed in said special to be forwarded to this office, must be transferred to the collector.

While it was thought that the instructions contained in said special relative to the collection of taxes accruing after April 30, 1873, were sufficiently definite, yet it appears that many assessors have begun the assessment of said taxes without regard to said instructions. These taxes must not be assessed, and any assessors who have been engaged in assessing said taxes must not be paid therefor.

Assessors must not, under any circumstances, make themselves liable for office rent beyond the time they are to remain in office, as there is no provision of law by which the same can be paid. Assessors were advised that the circular letter addressed to them February 4, 1873, by the First Controller and the Fifth Auditor, does not contemplate a reduction of their allowances for clerk hire, unless such reduction can be made without interfering with the work to be done, and without detriment to the service; and in order that they may continue to receive whatever clerk hire may be due for clerks needed, it is only necessary for them to conform to said circular, by transmitting to the collector, with their monthly estimates, a detailed statement of the work remaining to be done, showing the necessity of such allowance as may be asked for.

**Our National Visitors.**

The immense number of strangers in town and their constant arrival in large numbers on every train show that an assembly such as has never before attended any Presidential Inauguration will be here to attend the second inauguration of General Grant. The capital and all the departments are thronged with strangers witnessing the interesting sights to be seen. The ladies seem to predominate each gentleman apparently having a half dozen ladies or more with him, so that with Tennyson one feels like exclaiming, "Ladies to the right of us, ladies to the left of us, march the 60,000" full strong.

**A Capture and a Rescue.**

The office of the Internal Revenue has received information from Revenue Agent Berry, that on the 22d day of February, near Lauriburg, N. C., he captured a span of fine mules and wagon with fifteen boxes of manufactured tobacco without stamps. On approaching the town he was assailed by four men armed with pistols, and was forced to give up his captured property. Mr. Berry is of the opinion that his life was in great danger as the *rescuers* had sworn to shoot him, and he thinks his escape was due solely to the fact that he was mounted.

He further says the whole region is swarming with illicit tobacco and whisky, and presence of United States troops are required to check the traffic. Berry is the man who had a desperate struggle in that vicinity only a few weeks since, when he made a similar capture.

**The Parties Interested in an Extra Session.**

The members elect to the Forty-third Congress are pretty nearly all anxious for an extra session. Many of them are at present in Washington, and the extra session would allow them as mileage the amount of their expense in coming here.

Outside of this pressure there is scarcely a Senator or member who believes in an extra session.

**The Revision of the Laws of the United States.**

Gen. Butler will make a strong effort to get through the House the bill making the revision of the laws of the United States, as prepared by the Committee appointed for that purpose, which has been in session several years, but whose time expires next May. The Committee on the Revision of the Laws, of which Gen. Butler is Chairman, has the revision all indorsed and in proper shape.

DIAMOND.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1873.

**Colfax and Nesbitt.**

The Postmaster General denies the telegraphed report that files of his department show that Vice President Colfax was an attorney or lobbyist of Nesbitt. He says that finding the Nesbitt contract for stamped envelopes had been extended by his predecessor without advertising for competition, he referred the question of its legality to the Attorney General, who decided it to be without the sanction of law, and he said that the Department should terminate the same on reasonable notice, and issue proposals for a new contract which was done. In the meantime the question arose as to the temporary supply until the new supply of the new contract should commence, and it was this temporary supply that Vice President Colfax urged that the heirs of Nesbitt having the necessary buildings, machinery and materials, and not having forfeited their contract by any unfaithfulness, should have opportunity to bid up, until the new contract was let; or that they be allowed to present argument as to the validity of their contract as extended.

These views as to temporary supply seemed so just and reasonable that they were adopted by the Department, and the heirs of Nesbitt were employed to furnish the temporary supply though at a reduced cost of fifteen per cent. upon old prices. The extension had been pronounced illegal by the Attorney General, and no arguments upon that point would have availed against his decision no matter from whom it came.

The Postmaster General further says that he never supposed for a moment that Vice President Colfax designed, or attempted to influence him in his official action in any manner improper, and that similar suggestions as to the interest of constituents are frequently made by members of Congress without comment or intimation of their impropriety.

**Senator Clayton's Case.**

Senator Sherwood submitted his views to-day dissenting from the majority of the Committee in the case of Senator Clayton. His conclusions are specifications which he resolves into three distinct charges; first, that while the evidence satisfies him that a combination did exist between Clayton and Edwards by which, for the support of the Democrats, Clayton agreed to issue a certificate to Edwards as a member of the House of Representatives, and did accordingly so issue it, yet that not having obtained his seat by the election held on the eleventh of January, at which he received these Democratic votes, the act is not recognizable by the Senate. Second, that the charge made of procuring his seat by corrupt use of money in the transaction with White is sustained by evidence. Third, that he obtained five other votes which make his majority, and were necessary to his election, by giving to those electors as consideration for their votes, lucrative offices. That this was as corrupt if for the same purpose he had paid them money in kind.

**Mr. Sypher Explains.**

Representative SYPHER (La.) was before the Committee on Ways and Means this morning. He said he took an active interest in all steamship subsidy bills, but more especially in reference to the bill to establish a line from New Orleans to Mexican ports, in which the south-west were deeply concerned. He voted for the Pacific Steamship bill and was a friend of the Garrison bill, with the hope of securing friends of this in support of the New Orleans bill. He never was offered, or paid, or asked any money consideration whatever, nor did he make any proposition to any parties interested in or connected with any steamship subsidy bills.

**Call for Bonds.**

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued a call for fifty millions of 1867 bonds, second and third series, and registered bonds—forty-five millions are coupon bonds, and five millions registered bonds. This call includes all the balance of the second series and about $6,000,000 of the third series of coupons. The call is made for three months' interest ceasing on the 1st of June.

The Secretary has called in $390,000 of three per cent. certificates. This includes all of the $10,000 certificates that were issued.

**Purchase of Bonds.**

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to purchase $1,000,000 bonds on the first and third Wednesdays and $500,000 on the second and fourth Wednesdays, and to sell $1,500,000 coin on each Thursday during the current month of March.

**The Farragut Statue.**

The Committee on Public Buildings of the House and Senate this morning held a joint meeting to decide upon a Farragut statue, but were unable to make a decision. The impression prevails to-day that the whole matter will be dropped for the present. The House committee voted in favor of the model by Miss Vinnie Ream, but the Senate committee was unable to agree this morning. The latter committee requested that of the House to make a second choice, but they refused to do this.

**Pomeroy's Case.**

It is stated on what seems to be reliable authority that the investigating committee will to-morrow report that the charges against Senator Pomeroy are not proven. It is also understood that the delay in the presentation of the report is owing to the efforts of Pomeroy's friends, which are still in progress, to induce the committee to include in their report some expression of opinion adverse to the validity of Ingalls' election, on the ground that it was effected by merely pretended exposure.

**Nominations.**

The President has sent in the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Isaac W. Hutchins, Massachusetts, Agent for Indian Green Bay Agency, Wisconsin; Martin D. Stiles, Arizona, Receiver of public money for Sila Land District, Arizona; Levi Ruggles, Arizona, Register of Land, office same place; Lieutenant Commander Geo. A. Stevens, Commander; Charles W. Zingold, Postmaster at New Orleans.

**Bills Signed.**

The President has signed the act which provides for a disposition of a portion of the military reservation at Fort Ripley Minnesota, which lies east of the Mississippi river, and an act for the relief of Benjamin H. Campbell, Marshal of the United State Northern District of Illinois, and an act to transfer the control of certain power and duties in relation to the Territories, to the Department of the Interior.

**No Extra Session.**

Congressional business is in such a state of forwardness that no one now seems to anticipate a necessity for an extra session of Congress for legislative purposes. The Senate has more business than the House, but will make much progress by long sessions.

**Washington's Chair at the Inauguration.**

The chair on which Washington sat just before his first inauguration, has been received here from New York. President Grant will sit in it on Tuesday next, previous to taking the oath.

**Probabilities.**

For lower lakes northeast winds threatening rainy weather, for Southern States easterly winds cloudy and rain, for upper lakes rising barometer, cold northwesterly winds and cloudy weather.

**Chief Marshal for Inauguration.**

General Wm. F. Barry has been appointed Chief Marshal for the inaugural ceremonies.

### PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE borough fathers of Phœnixville have recognized the Republic of Spain.

MR. HUNTER, the bridge owner at Tionesta, has closed a contract for the rebuilding of the bridge at that point. It is to cost $40,000.

THE total number of blind persons in this State, as shown by the last census, foots up 1,767 making one blind person to every 1,993 inhabitants.

JOSEPH S. STRATER, Esq., Republican, has been re-elected Burgess of Johnstown, leading Mr. Hess, Esq., the "citizens' candidate," 78 votes.

J. P. ANDREWS, of Greenville, was thrown from his horse one day last week, and had his left collar bone broken and otherwise he was severely bruised.

JOHN BURKFIELD, of Fulton county, recently refused to pay toll, when the gates were closed on him, and the enraged man procured an axe and cut them down.

ON last Thursday afternoon, a man named Clark was killed in a coal pit at Irwin, by slate falling and striking him so as to crush him in a most mangled manner.

THE burnt portion of Parker's Landing is being rapidly rebuilt. The new buildings are substantial, and the street considerably widened, which will add much to the appearance of the town.

RICHARD HASTINGS, of Franklin, is in jail, and a bad box, too, for he has been discovered and confessed to having forged a pipe line order for seventy-five barrels of crude oil, and sold it to Fisher & Bros.

THE butchers of Oil City have "bulled" the sausage market, by securing an ordinance providing that all unlicensed dogs and cats there shall be caught, shot and handed over to them for busines purposes.

DAVID GAMBLE, of Beaver county, has a cow that calved three calves one day last week, all of which are live and doing well. This is the second freak that has happened in that neighborhood within a short time.

IT is reported that the wife of a lumberman, of Williamsport, has fallen heir to a fortune in England of $1,000,000. A large figure, but it is alleged to be a fact, nevertheless, and that she has received legal notices of the same.

ON Tuesday last, a little son of Christian Camer, aged between five and six years, was drowned in the Juniata river, near Duncan's Island, while crossing, the sled ran against a rock and tilted over, throwing both father and son into the water. Mr. Camer tried to rescue the little boy, but as the current was strong he was unsuccessful.

THE work on the tunnel through Miller's Hill, at Port Perry, which is for the purpose of connecting the Pennsylvania Railroad with the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway, has been commenced. It is expected that the work can be carried on without suspension until the tunnel is completed, which will be in a little over a year.

THE bridge built by Rhule several years ago across the Clarion river, at Davis' Mill, Clarion county, and which was never taken off the contractor's hands by the county commissioners, fell down about the first of January. It was never used, having been improperly constructed. An effort is being made to get a new county bridge at that point.

A CAKE of ice was cut on French creek, Crawford county, one bitter cold day last week, on the occasion of the baptism of two young ladies of the Baptist persuasion. The weather was exceedingly cold, and after the ice was cut out three men were constantly engaged in keeping the water clear (at the edge) until the cake was formed, so fast did the surface of the water freeze over.

THE miners employed in the Frost Coal mines, at Frost's Station, Fayette county, came near meeting with an accident of a serious nature last Thursday. They were making a bearing in, and struck an old chamber that was filled with water, which gushed out with such force that it was difficult for them to clear the pit before drowning. As it was, the water reached nearly to their arm pits.

A NUMBER of the immigrants who arrived on the steamer Vaderland last week were workmen with their families, destined for the Phœnix Pottery Works at Phœnixville. They were forwarded by the Reading Railroad, and arrived at Phœnixville, and took possession of their new homes within a few hours after the steamer arrived. Their dwellings and workshops had been prepared in advance for them.

A YOUNG lady in Harrisburg, the other day, having sharpened a pencil to a long, fine point, placed it in her mouth, with the point inside, and then practiced on the piano. While subsequently in the act of closing the piano, the lid struck the end of the pencil, driving the point deep into the roof of the mouth, breaking it off and leaving it and a portion of the wood of the pencil in the mouth. A physician experienced great difficulty in extracting it.

THE Butler *Eagle* is informed by a gentleman residing in Concord township, that an oil strike of a hundred barrel well was made on the Sam't McClelland farm, in that township, about one mile northeast of Greece City, last Monday morning. It thus far gives evidence of being one of the best wells in the county. The owners are all Butler ladies, among them are several Butler ladies, among whom we may mention Mrs. J. H. Sutton, Mrs. John M. Greer, Mrs. G. W. Fleeger and Mrs. Kennedy Marshall.

A COLORED man named John Barrel was shot dead while in the act of stealing chickens from the coop of Mr. Jesse Penulpacker, in the borough of Columbia, on Wednesday night last. Penulpacker's chicken coop having been robbed several times, he determined to "fix" the thief. With this intention in view, he loaded a gun with an ounce or two of powder and fourteen buck shot, and arranged it in the coop with the muzzle pointing to the entrance. The end of a small piece of wire was then attached to the trigger of the gun, and the other end to the door of the coop, so that if it was opened by any one who had no *right* to open it, he would receive the contents of the gun. That morning, about half-past four o'clock, the gun was heard to explode, the noise awakening Mr. Pennipacker, He arose, dressed himself and hastily ran down stairs, at the same time hearing a man run out of his alley. Going into the yard he found the dead body of John Burril, stretched out at full length upon the snow, with a hole through his abdomen as big as a cannon ball. Pennipacker was subsequently arrested and held to bail in the sum of eight thousand dollars, to answer whatever charge might be brought against him.

### BROWNSVILLE.

**Death of an Estimable Lady.**

BROWNSVILLE, PA., February 27, 1873.

Mrs. Priscilla Duncan, wife of Judge Duncan, died at her residence, In Bridgeport, yesterday morning, at half-past ten o'clock, after a short, but severe attack of pneumonia. She was sixty-six years of age. For many years she has been a very useful and active member of the M. E. Church of Bridgeport. She was particularly benevolent, and her many kindnesses will be sadly missed by the poor of this community. She was always pleasant, and her smiling countenance would cast sunshine wherever she went. She leaves a kind and affectionate husband, and three children, together with a large circle of friends to mourn her untimely end. At the time she was taken ill, her son, Dr. W. M. Duncan, and wife, were in Russia. On Thursday last her attending physician, Dr. S. B. P. Knox, telegraphed to him of his mother's serious illness, receiving an answer that he would leave Florida immediately. If they meet with no detention they are expected on Friday evening. The evening before Mrs. Duncan's death she expressed a strong desire to live to see her son, calling his name at different times, but said, "If it was the Lord's will to take her before, she was ready to go." What a happy remembrance to the bereaved friends, that she died, as well as lived, in the faith of her Saviour! Her funeral will take place from her late residence, at two o'clock, Saturday afternoon, March 1, 1873. The bereaved family have the sincere sympathy of this community in their loss of so good a wife and mother.

"She is not dead, but sleepeth." "VIVA."

## SECOND EDITION.

### Four O'Clock.

## THE CAPITAL.

The Inauguration Ceremonies and Ball.

CONGRESS AND THE IMPORTANT LEGISLATION.

### Credit Mobilier Scandal and the Ladies.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ASSESSORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Distributing Prize Money for Destroying Rebel Ram Albemarle.

GENERAL NEGLEY AND THE OHIO RIVER INTERESTS.

The Postmaster General Exonerates Colfax.

THE MEMBERS FINALLY AGREE TO TAKE MORE PAY.

Hard at Work on the Appropriations.

A NIGHT SESSION OF CONGRESS.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1873.

**The Important Legislation.**

There would be no difficulty in Congress having time to dispose of all important legislation by Tuesday noon, if the members would work upon the important matters; but there is a disposition among a large number to waste valuable time in debating unimportant matters, to put themselves on record as champion of some impossible project.

**Ohio River Interests.**

The Senate has agreed to the House appropriation for the improvement of the Ohio river, and payment of debt of Louisville canal, which will speedily reduce the toll to the cost of repairs and attention. Commerce has already paid five millions in tolls. Great credit is due Gen. Negley, of your district, for their concurrence.

**Extra Session Talked of.**

An extra session in June has been much talked of during the past twenty-four hours.

**Ball Building Unsafe.**

Fears are expressed that the immense wooden structure for holding the inauguration ball is unsafe. The roof has sloped in somewhat. This is generally remarked and will probably deter many who would otherwise have attended.

**Picture of Inaugural Ceremonies.**

Mr. M. B. Brady, who has pictured inaugural ceremonies during the last quarter of a century, is making preparation to photograph the second inaugural of President Grant next Tuesday.

**Mobilier and the Ladies.**

The principal subjects of conversation at present in Washington are the Mobilier scandal and the coming inauguration. The former is in the mouth of every one, and in the pockets of many. We have it for breakfast, dinner and supper. The boot-blacks on the street ask you if you'll have a "Mobilier shine this morning, boss?" Men in wagons over hollowing "Mobilier taxes." It's worse than the "Dolly Varden" mania was some time ago. During the debate at the

**Capitol**

the galleries were jammed, and the corridors outside were filled with thousands of people unable to get in. Through a resolution offered by Mr. Cox, the ladies were allowed the privilege of the floor. The standing room behind the members' desk was soon crowded; but not satisfied with this and "Excelsior" being their motto, they took possession of the aisles, forced the members from their seats, and some perched themselves on top of the desks, and swinging their pretty little feet to and fro, seemed to enjoy the scene largely. An old lady with green spectacles on, a reticule in her hand and an old faded umbrella under her arm, on being invited on the floor by one of the attaches of the House, replied: "What! go in there with all these Congressmen. No, sir, I have got it in my pocket." Rough on our representatives.

Some of the ladies brought their knitting and lunches along with them, intending to make a stay of it.

**The Reporters' Gallery**

was also well filled by beats who always manage—how no one but themselves know—to squeeze in and secure the seats, thereby making the "press" stand up, they being too good natured to turn a stranger out.

After three days of "blowing" by all the prominent speakers of both sides of the House, it ended as every one thought it would, in nothing. The beautiful sentence passed on them, "We let you off this time, but don't you do so again," was enough to crush those two old men, Brooks and Ames, and will put a stop to stock-jobbing—in a horn. But such is life.

**The Inauguration.**

The city is filling up with strangers coming from all parts of the United States to participate in the inauguration of President Grant. The only trouble seems to be where to stow them; some of the military will stop in Baltimore. The West Pointers will "hang out" at the Ebbitt House. They are expected to make a grand raid on the hearts of Washington's fair daughters. They will be on duty, however, while they are here, and be compelled to report at headquarters every night at a certain hour, to be put to bed by their superiors. This measure, it is thought, will keep them from "running round" in search of that element. If "love laughs at locks," cadets will swear at them and also kick at them with their military boots to make their escape.

**The Ball Building**

is nearly complete. The work of putting gas in is now going on, and two large boilers to furnish steam have been placed on the grounds adjoining the building. Cloak rooms and "fixing up" rooms, both for ladies and gentlemen, are in abundance. The ladies' rooms are elegantly furnished, and "ladies delights"—looking glasses fenced around the sides, which it is safe to say they will make good use of.

**Detectives**

are stationed at the depots ready to arrest any suspicious characters as soon as they step from the trains.

The decoration of the avenue with flags, &c., will be commenced Monday under the supervision of a New York man, who is said to be "some" on detecting.

**The Colored Troops**

Have, of course, got to be in line. It would be a failure otherwise. They have been out all night long every night this week with their fifes and drums practicing and getting into condition for the 4th. The colored population are talking of having an inauguration ball to themselves. They think it will be more agreeable for all; besides, they don't want to mix "wid de poor white trash." The programme of the proceedings at the Capitol has been issued in neat pamphlet form. Temporary stands have been erected along the avenue, with "reserved seats with cushions" attached thereon. The second inauguration of President Grant is expected to be the greatest thing that ever took place in this city.

**Affairs in Dakota Territory.**

Chief Justice French, of Dakota Territory, and Judges Brookings and Kidder, of that territory, are here, endeavoring to be reinstated to their offices, the terms of which expire March 4th, 1873. The Legislative branches of Dakota have adopted petitions to the President, asking for the appointment of good men to fill these positions, the opposition to the present incumbents coming principally from the people at large. The Attorney General has stated that it was his intention to send an entire new bench. Delegate Armstrong, from that territory, being a Democrat, takes no interest in the disruption there, but favors the election of these officers by the people of Dakota.

**The Pacific Mail Investigation.**

The Pacific Mail investigation has come to a close, as far as taking evidence is concerned. The Ways and Means Committee will be ready to report either Monday or Tuesday. The committee are extremely reticent as to what the report will be, but the general impression about the capitol to day was that the investigation has disclosed no new facts, nor proven those asserted.

**Duquesne Greys.**

The master of inaugural ceremonies has given the Duquesne Greys, of your city, a prominent position. They are expected on Tuesday morning, and will be met at the depot by our military and escorted to the place assigned.

**The Ram Albemarle Prize Money.**

The distribution of the prize money, $197,000, voted by Congress to the crew of the Picket boat No. 6, volunteers, commanded by Lieut. Cushing, for the destruction of the Rebel ram Albemarle, during the late war, has begun. L

# DAILY GAZETTE.

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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1873.


BONDS at Frankfort 95⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 44½f.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 110¼.

THE Public Debt has been reduced over five millions of dollars during the month of February.

THE increase of salary proposition was voted down in the House, but Butler cunningly managed to get his vote on the winning side, and moved a reconsideration, which was carried, and the House adjourned. This renders it possible to yet get the bill through, which will be done, if at all, just at the close of the session. There are evidently several snakes ready to wriggle through Congress in the last hours of its existence.

THE rebellious spirit shown by the McEnery faction at New Orleans, because of the action of the Senate on Louisiana affairs, will not do much toward bettering their reputation in the estimate of the people generally. They have professed, heretofore, to be the law and order party, solicitous only to have fair dealing, and ready to submit to any regulations Congress in its wisdom might choose to frame. Now they are loud in their denunciations of all concerned, and half disposed to inaugurate war. A sad event for them will it be, should they commit a breach of the peace.

WE PUBLISH, in another column, a reply to some editorial remarks of ours on "Pittsburgh's Wholesale Trade," which is pointed. This phase of the subject is, of course, no concern of ours, and we publish our correspondent's article as an expression from the retail side of the question. It will be seen that he does not complain of prices, but of competition which he regards as unfair. While on this subject, we invite the attention of business men to the fact that any allusion made by the GAZETTE to business affairs is apt to elicit replies, which shows that our circulation and influence is among the classes they most need to cultivate.

ONE of the most fiercely contested railroad wars known to that State for many years, is in progress in the New Jersey Legislature. So nearly are the parties balanced, that no one can predict the ultimate result of the issue. The Pennsylvania Railroad, very naturally, does not desire competing lines across New Jersey, and hence makes a fight on the Air Line Road, now partially built. By some means the road seems to have taken hold of popular sympathy, and while the Legislature evidently would prefer to respect the wishes of the great corporation, the House has been absolutely driven by the people into the enactment of a law in the interests of the Air Line. The Senate is more staunchly made up, and the war is now in progress in that body,—the result, as we have said, no one will venture to predict.

THE Carlists in Spain seem to be steadily increasing in force, while the Government forces show symptoms of breaking away from their allegiance. It is quite difficult from the telegrams received, which are chiefly from Carlist sources, to form an accurate judgment of the situation. This much, however, seems to be tolerably clear. The Republican Government shows considerable lethargy in meeting the enemy in the field. Whether this arises from a lack of confidence in the troops, or is to be interpreted as indicating that there is little danger, we are unable to say. Another unfavorable circumstance is the refusal, thus far, of the several Governments in Europe, except France and Switzland, to recognize the Republic. These circumstances point to the thought that there are dangers surrounding the new Government which nothing but the greatest energy can overcome. The possession of energy may give permanency to the Republic—its absence will probably lead to its downfall.

WE HAVE received, from one of the members of the Constitutional Convention, a letter, calling our attention to the witnessing clause of the voting rule. Its object, as explained by him is, merely to require a witness where the voter cannot write his own name, and the object is, of course, to secure the identification of the ballot. This explanation disarms our criticism, so far as the fact is concerned, although we are free to say that we regard the verbiage of the rule as rather crude and unfortunate. Our view is that every requirement of a Constitution shall be clothed in language that is free from all ambiguity, so that it shall be susceptible of but one interpretation. In the instance under examination, the words are, "Each elector shall write his name upon his ballot, or cause it to be written thereon and attested." The question that may arise is, whether this term "attested" shall apply to both cases or not. It may very readily be seen that quite an argument can be framed on either hypothesis. We suggest that the language of this rule be entirely freed from ambiguity.

DURING the canvass, last fall, the GAZETTE called attention to the fact that under the the amendment to the Constitution whereby the State Treasurer is made elective, the present Treasurer would hold over. The amendment submitted to the people was, no doubt, artfully drawn with the view of this very result—in fact we know this to be the case. When the GAZETTE gave timely notice of the danger, eastern journals professed to regard it as a mere conjecture, of little importance, while in a few instances we were denounced as projecting unnecessary suspicions. But now these far-sighted journals are thoroughly awake, and are wofully surprised that such a thimble-rigging game has been practiced. The Legislature is implored to remedy the evil, by providing an immediate election, and doubts are expressed of its power to legalize the holding over. This is all moonshine. The time was when arrangements could have been made to avert the holding over—but that time has passed. The whole business is set up and will go through. Our condolence is tendered the Philadelphia *Press* and other journals, but they will do wisely to wake up a trifle sooner the next time.

THE excitement prevailing over the Local Option question, in this county, reminds one of the time when the prohibition issue was so generally agitated. The lines of discussion, however, are very different now from what they were then. Now, persons who use, and favor the moderate use of spirituous liquor as a beverage, are on the side of Local Option, for the avowed reason that the people have the right to be gratified in their demand to settle this question for themselves. There is but little doubt but that some who now urgently favor Local Option will vote for license, on the principle that it is one question whether the people shall have the privilege of determining the subject, and another and different question as to what that decision shall be. The fight now is in reference to the first of these issues. If the Senate, at Harrisburg, agrees to the bill that has passed the House, as it no doubt will, the direct issue—license or no license, comes up. This will be tested in this county and city, during the month of March, under the provisions of the bill now passed. A new element in this controversy will be the Catholic vote. To a considerable extent, this was cast against prohibition in the old contest, but the stand taken by Bishop Domenec and Father Hickey has greatly changed this, and a heavy Catholic vote will be polled in favor of Local Option. What influence this will have on the determination of the question remains to be seen; but that it will involve the struggle in uncertainty hardly admits of doubt. It is probable that the excitement will lead to the polling of a heavy vote.

### CLOSE OF THE TERM.

With to-day, President Grant's first administrative term practically closes. Technically it will end at twelve o'clock to-morrow,—but usually executive business has been closed on the day preceding inauguration day. President Johnson formed an exception to this, as he did to most other rules, and continued to sign bills, and transact business up to the last hour of his official term. But we may fairly regard the present term of President Grant as closing to-day. To-morrow he will commence what will practically be a new administration. That it will be radically different, in many respects from the one just closing, we have several suggestive hints. He entered upon the Presidential office under peculiar circumstances, and many of these served to give cast and character to his entire term. He was unused to public life,—had lived a struggling life, contending with poverty, and laboring in a subordinate capacity, at times. At the outbreak of the war, he sought service at the hands of his State Governor, evidently with very modest opinions as to his merits. Steadily he worked his way up, paying no attention to politics, and giving place to no outside theories, but concentrating his energies on the work of defeating the enemy. He came out of the war with a very fine military reputation; with the grade of General of the Army created for his acceptance and honor, and at the earliest opportunity after the close of the war was elected President of the United States.

We all remember how he was regarded, at the time of his induction into office. He had generally refused to talk politics, and was regarded as rather stupid and ill-informed on all other topics than horses and war. His first attempt to form his Cabinet involved an unfortunate blunder, but even this indicated a desire on his part to keep clear of professional politicians. His crudities, however, were speedily cured, and soon he began to look after the affairs of the nation in a systematic, decided manner. At all times, in minor as well as more important affairs, he has been candid, honest, outspoken, easily approached and apparently thoroughly sincere in his attempts to improve the condition of the Government, and to increase the prosperity of the Nation. We have repeatedly referred to the more prominent achievements of the past four years. They include the pacification of the country, the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution conferring the elective franchise on colored people, the settlement of the Alabama difficulty and the San Juan foundary dispute, the development of a peaceful and humane policy toward the Indian, and of the Civil Service Reform in the appointing policy of the Government.

The solid, straight-forward character of his administration is the quality which has recommended it to the people. There have been no experiments that tended to unsettle the business of the country, or to excite or mystify the people. He had apparently matured, quite carefully, the leading features of his policy, and to these he has adhered through good and evil report. This is especially seen in the financial policy of the Administration. In the midst of the clamor of friends and foes, in behalf of specie payments, against the rapid reduction of the debt, or in regard to various forms of financial vagary, he has gone steadily on, paying the debt as rapidly as possible, and giving no heed to the demands of visionary theorists. So in his dealing with the South. There has never been a time since he entered the Presidential office when there need to have been any doubt as to his feeling and desire regarding the South. He it was that gave generous terms to Lee; and in all his dealings with the Southern people, he has been sincerely desirous of promoting their welfare. The bad effects of carpet-bagging, over which he had no control, and of a foolish indisposition on the part of some leading Southerners to trust him, joined with ku-kluxism, prevented the South from benefiting by his kindly disposition. But he has effectually rooted out the ku-klux, and carpet-bagism is on the decline, and we are entirely confident that great benefits will be conferred on the South during the next four years.

It is also worthy of notice that in several respects the character of the President seems to have changed during the past four years, or at least the popular appreciation of it. He was thought to be careless and ill-informed in regard to administrative matters, to be a military disciplinarian, careless of the people or their views. It was gravely argued against him, four years ago, that he would govern the country through a military ring, and that the people would never get near him. The development of his tastes and character gave some plausibility to these arguments; but time has totally dissipated them. Never was a President more ready to know the views of the public, nor more easily accessible to them. He has intermingled so freely with the people that this has been a subject of complaint. He has shown a clear, strong intelligence in dealing with public questions, making a thorough study of each subject that comes up. He has developed more practicality in dealing with difficult and delicate subjects than any President, except Lincoln, we have had for many years. And above all, he has *been President*, not a figure head merely, to be managed by designing politicians. It has come to be understood, that his Cabinet officers follow out his instructions, but do not develop policies of their own, more or less at variance with his; also, that he has certain views about appointments and the like, and that it does not pay Congressmen or Senators, or any one else, for that matter, to attempt to control him. Yet through all, the impression has grown that his chief aim in all things is to promote the well being of the country.

In entering upon a new term of office, the President will feel himself quite free to develop such a policy as his experience may show to be best for the general good. The people have endorsed him by a very flattering vote, and he will have no entanglements to prevent his realizing the expectations he knows will be indulged. Taking the past four years' experience and the character of the man as the basis for judgment, and we are convinced that his next administration will be one of exceptional merit.

### THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

*To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:*

Your Philadelphia correspondent mentions, with something very like exultation, that, the "older or more prominent and experienced members of the Constitutional Convention have thus far taken not much part in the debates."

That body has been in session nearly three months. If there are in it men of large natural endowment, of great acquirements along the line of constitutional and statutory law, and of varied and ample experience in public affairs, is it not full time they came to the front?

Something more than a suspicion prevails in intelligent circles throughout the commonwealth, that talent, learning, courage and fidelity have been pretty effectually banished from the public service within our borders. If the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention shall not soon develop the fact that there are men of high capacities among its members, that suspicion will be greatly strengthened.

Your position, that the Convention shall ultimately be judged by its product, is sound. But, meanwhile, a running judgment, subject to revision, cannot be avoided. P.

### PITTSBURGH WHOLESALE TRADE.

*To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:*

Your paper of the 27th, speaking of the wholesale trade of Pittsburgh says: "There is no need whatever for any of the traders or merchants in the towns and cities surrounding us to go to Eastern cities, as they can purchase quite as cheaply here and save freight and other expenses," and that "even were country merchants to go East to Philadelphia or New York, freight expenses aside, they would be compelled to pay as much or more for their goods than the same articles could be purchased for in this city."

The objection I make to this statement is this: That there is not a genuine wholesale store in Pittsburgh, that is, an establishment wich sells *to the retail trade alone*. The writer has had considerable experience doing business in a country town, and in the scope of that expereence, has not found a House in Pittsburgh which confines its business strictly to wholesaling goods. First, in the hardware line I found that any carpenter or house-builder who would buy $25 worth of good, could get them at trade rates. In nails, ten kegs would be the same price to both of us; in bolts, any country carriage factory could buy at the regular discounts to the trade; and so on through the entire list. There is not a carpenter in the Monongahela valley, sharp at dealing, who cannot buy in Pittsburgh as cheap as any retail merchant. I am talking now of things that we country merchants *know to be true!*

In the grocery line, this is painfully true; hotel and restaurant keepers buy at trade rates in Pittsburgh, and of course are unwilling to pay us any margin. A hotel clerk can go to any segar house in Pittsburgh and buy a single hundred segars at the same price that a country tobacco dealer can; a house builder buys 5 boxes of glass at 100 box rates; a newly married man can get his furniture at list prices if his bill reaches into a couple of hundred—and indeed so all through the entire trade of what you call your *wholesale houses*. I appeal to the entire retail trade of the Valley, and do not believe you can get one solitary man who will not reiterate what I have said. Take the book trade as a notorious example—discounts to preachers, to teachers, to singing schools, to Sunday and day schools, to lawyers, to bankers, to everybody asking it.

Pittsburgh is losing her trade—where twenty drummers a day used to call, we scarcely see one now; where twenty packages a day used to land at our wharf from Pittsburgh, we now see boxes from the East. Why? Simply because the wholesale houses of Philadelphia sell to dealers only, and don't peddle out their goods "by the small."

Now, Mr. editor, please drop this hint to your wholesale houses. *Sell only to the trade*, and thus enable country merchants to answer the oft-repeated assertion—"I can buy that article in Pittsburgh as cheap as you can." If not, we will go East, despite your editorial assertion that we will "be compelled to pay as much or more, than the same articles can be bought for in Pittsburgh." Just now, and for years past, that is not a truth.

COUNTRY MERCHANT.
MONONGAHELA CITY, Feb. 27, 1873.

### GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THERE is no tin made in this country—think of that when you throw an oyster can away, or pitch an empty sardine box over in your neighbor's back yard.

THE bridge over the Wallkill river, at Shawangunk, N. Y., fell on Monday morning from weight of snow. It was built only three years ago at a cost of $7,000.

HAND-ORGANS are hereafter to be strictly prohibited in the streets of Baltimore, together with all other vocal and instrumental noises calculated to draw a crowd.

A WHITE sheep belonging to Wilson Marshall, of Cecil county, Md., recently gave birth to three lambs of different colors—one white, one black, and the other a reddish brown.

THE Constitutional Convention of New York proposes, as a constitutional provision, that the Erie, Champlain, Oswego, Cayuga, and Seneca Canals be held as the property of the State forever.

AN oak tree was recently put up at auction at Schleitheim, Switzerland, the trunk of which was 59 feet in length and had a mean diameter of 4½ feet. It was 255 years old, and covered eight square perches of ground.

THAT young bride of Lake City, Fla., has a sanguine disposition, but still is not averse to the voice of authority. The Justice who married her, performed the ceremony for the first time then. He got the affair considerably mixed, and wound up by saying, "Suffer little children to come unto them;" at which the bride remarked, "Thank you; John, let's go; that's all we want."

THE following facts appear in the annual report of the health officer of Philadelphia for the year 1872: Births during the year, white, 19,509; black, 593; total, 20,072. Deaths, white, 19,478; blacks, 1,066; total, 20,544. Deaths over births among the blacks, 563; births over deaths among the whites, 91; thus showing that during the year 1872, twice as many blacks died as were born, and 91 more whites were born than died.

GENERAL MICHAEL CZAYKOWSKI, who has returned to Poland after forty years' exile and service in the Turkish army, where he is known as Sadyk Pasha, now declares himself a zealous supporter of the Russian Government. He thinks if the Poles had not drifted into an insane rebellion against Alexander II, they would be a happier and more respected people than they are. The choice now, he believes, is between Russification and Germanism.

AN EXPLOSION occurred in the Richie coal mines, West Virginia, on Tuesday, February 25th, by which three men were killed outright and several others severely injured. The names of the killed were John Nee, Thomas Pierce and George Wickenhoover, and resided near Newburg, Preston county. Thomas Clark was so severely injured that his recovery is doubtful. The men were putting off a blast when the gas ignited, making a terrific report and setting the mine on fire.

THE U. S. Postoffice Department has decided that after a letter leaves the mailing office it passes from the control of the writer and must be delivered to its address. If the person to whom the letter is addressed cannot be found, then the sender of the letter becomes the principal party again, and the letter must be returned to the sender either through the dead letter office, or in accordance with the "request," if there be one on the envelope. This rule applies both to registered and to ordinary letters.

DR. DECAISNE, in the *France*, gives the following official list of means employed by 71,207 individuals who committed suicide in France during the 22 years from 1846 to 1857: Strangulation, 24,546; firearms, 10,198; suffocation by charcoal fumes, 5,587; poison, 1,500; submersion, 24,121; knives, razors, etc., 2,871; falls from buildings, etc., 2,841; by various other means, 454; total, 71,207. The presumed motives of these 71,207 suicides were exceedingly numerous. The more frequent causes were misery, financial difficulties, domestic troubles, the desire to put an end to physical sufferings and mental alienation.

CORNELIUS LEGG, an old and wealthy citizen of Saugerties, N. Y., was robbed of about one thousand dollars in money and a great many finger rings, ear rings, and jewelry of different kinds, one night last week. The robbers entered the house under the guise of officers, when one of them placed a revolver at the head of the old man, while the other felled to the floor with a blow an old woman who was the housekeeper. They afterwards seized the old woman, threatening her with instant death if she refused to conduct them to where Legg kept his money. A large reward has been offered for the arrest of the robbers.

THE *Swiss Times* contains an account of the discovery of a substitute for coal made by Signor Ferrero, of Milan. The material employed is described in vague terms as extremely abundant in Italy, and, until this invention, supposed to be devoid of combustible and gaseous qualities. The new fuel will not cost more than two lire the hundred-weight, and is especially suited for machine and locomotive consumption. The refuse, a sort of coke, may also be employed for kitchen purposes. The discovery has been made in the very nick of time, but we should have been glad to learn a few more definite particulars, and especially whether we are lucky enough to possess the raw material.

A SEALED bottle was picked up, the other day, in Grant's Pass, on the Alabama coast, which when opened proved to contain a memorandum dated off the coast of Alaska, June 29, 1870, on board the ship James, and in the Russian language, announcing that the ship had foundered and broken in pieces. This bottle must have drifted through the North and South Pacific Oceans, doubled the Horn, and in its voyage through the Atlantic fallen in the great equatorial current and been swept by it into the Carribbean Sea, where the Gulf Stream caught it and carried it round the circuit of the Gulf, landing it after its voyage of two and a half years, in the Pass, where it was found.

### FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

#### Save Your Manure.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times and Chronicle* writes: "I am an old man. Was born in a land where schools were few and far between, so I was not brought up at the feet of Gamaliel, neither have I read Greeley's books on Agriculture. What I have learned I have studied from the field of Nature. Young men, I write to you. Take it for what it is worth.

"First, all lands produce their own manures if farmed right. The best of land may be made worthless by bad farming, and any land can be improved every year. The soil is made of decayed matter, and this it is necessary to renew. Some men object to stable manure because it brings weeds. I don't care if they are up to your horse's back; turn them under with a heavy plow, and a good crop of grain may be looked for, as the land will be improved. You may turn under some decayed matter. Turn it deep—the deeper the better. The dreuth will not hurt your crops, for the ground will hold moisture. My father made us wait a month for dry weather in the spring to burn off the ground for the plow, but the fact was the ground itself was burned. Never burn anything you can plow under. Bad use is made of a fire on a farm. Don't burn a grub, fodder straw, weeds, nor any vegetable matter. Haul it all to some place on your farm. Let it rot there, and in a few years it will be as good land as you have got. My farm has been farmed for forty or fifty years, and it is as good to-day as when first settled. If I was to live a thousand years my farm would improve, and I never need to buy one pound of manure."

#### Fit Collars to Horses' Shoulders.

It is very important to have a collar fit nicely and snugly to the shoulders of the horse. It enables him to work with a great deal more ease, and to apply a great deal more strength. It prevents galling and wounding, as the friction is avoided. Collars are so made, or should be so made, as to throw the chief force on the lower part of the shoulder. The horse can apply but little strength on the upper part, and for this reason breast collars are coming greatly into vogue, as the strength is exerted on the lower part of the shoulder. To make a new collar fit the shoulder of the horse, the collar should be purchased of the proper size; just before putting it on the first time immerse it in water, letting it remain about a minute, and immediately put it on the horse, being careful to have the hames so adjusted at the top and the bottom as to fit the shoulder, and then put the horse to work. The collar by being wet will adapt itself to the shoulder, and should dry on the horse. When taken off it should be left in the same shape it occupied on the horse, and ever after you will have a snug-fitting collar and no wounds.—*Valley Farmer.*

#### Corn Fodder.

Persons who condemn corn fodder as "innutritious," are invited by Paschall Morris to consider the ways of a prominent dairyman, "whose butter is excelled by no other in the Philadelphia market," and who "pretty much sustained fifty-eight cows on sowed corn from the middle of last July to the middle of October, and that, too, from the produce of three acres." He estimates that he took ninety tons of this "innutritious" substance from the space indicated, and he knows that his cows did not fall off in their milk during these months of drought, but that some increased the flow, and that the butter was fully up to the standard. There is nothing better for wintering cattle or young horses, and especially milch cows, than good, bright corn fodder, and where forage is scarce, it is of great value to the farmer.

#### New Discovery in Horticulture.

On the authority of a translation from a French journal, an exchange announces the discovery, that by water vegetables and fruit trees with a solution of sulphate of iron (copperas), the most astonishing results are obtained. Applied to growing beans, they gained 60 per cent. on their ordinary size, while the flavor was much improved. Fruit trees are greatly benefited by a watering with this solution, the pear tree especially being improved in thriftiness of growth and productiveness. If our gardeners and fruit growers desire to make experiments in this direction, they can be made very cheaply, as copperas can be purchased at wholesale at about three cents per pound.

#### Separation of Stock.

Hens ought never to be kept in the same quarters with fowls of certain other species, as the turkey, pea fowl, or Guinea hen, because they worry them, and drive them about. Ducks, also, ought to have a separate sitting place, because they get dirty with the droppings if they sit on the ground in the ordinary hen coop. Birds of a feather should flock together.—*Poultry World.*

#### Navy Beans.

Navies are the small pea-beans, and get their name from the fact that they are used in long sea voyages. Medium beans are the larger or kidney shaped beans, and marrows are the large white beans, as sold in our markets. For family use the marrows are best, and some of these days the navy department may possibly find it out. —*Rural New-Yorker.*

#### Useful Recipes.

*Beef Tea.*—A writer in the *Canada Lancet* gives a new process for making beef tea, as follows: "Take a rump steak of beef, lay it upon a board, and with a case knife scrape it. In this way a red pulp will be obtained, which contains pretty much everything in the steak, except the fibrous tissue. Mix this red pulp thoroughly with three times its bulk of cold water, stirring until the pulp is completely diffused. Put the whole upon a moderate fire and allow it to come slowly to a boil, stirring all the time to prevent the caking of the pulp. In using this, do not allow it to be strained, but stir the settlings thoroughly into the fluid. One to three fluid ounces of this may be given at a time."

*How to Boil Corned Beef.*—The Boston *Journal of Chemistry* says: The rule has a Hiberian sound: *don't* boil it, for corned beef should never be boiled. It should only simmer, being placed on a part of the range or stove where this process may go on uninterruptedly from four to six hours, according to the size of the piece. If it is to be served cold, let the meat remain in the liquor until cold. Tough meat can be made tender by letting it remain in the liquor until the next day, and then bringing it to the boiling point just before serving.

*Quaker Pudding.*—Lay slices of light bread, cut thin and spread with butter, in a pudding dish, alternating the layers of bread with raisins till quite near the top. Beat five eggs up well, and add to them a quart of milk, salted and spiced according to taste. Pour this liquid over the contens of the dish. Bake the pudding half an hour, and eat with sweet sauce. It will be necessary to boil the raisins in a very little water so as to make them tender, and add the water with the rest.

*Apple Custard.*—Peel and core eight large juicy apples, and boil them till tender in clear water. Take them out and pulp them smooth through a sciver; add a quarter of a pound of sifted sugar and the grated rind of two lemons. Put the mixture into a deep dish, about half filling it. Beat the yolks of four eggs light, and and half a tea-cupful of white sugar and stir it into a quart of sweet milk. Stir this over the fire until it is quite thick, and let it cool. When cold, pour it over the apples. Whip the white of the eggs to a stiff froth and pour over the top.

*Cleaning Glass.*—The lenses of spectacles or spy-glasses, that have become scratched or dimmed by age, may be cleaned with hydrofluoric acid diluted with four or five times its volume of water. The solution should be dropped on a wad of cotton, and thoroughly rubbed on the glass, which should afterward be well washed in clear water. Great care must be exercised in handling this acid, as it eats quickly into the flesh, often producing painful and obstinate sores.

*To Remove Warts.*—Make a strong steep from red oak bark in hot water; when cold, apply as convenient—and oftener the better. In a few days the wart will disappear. I have also found the juice of the common milk weed, put repeatedly on the warts for a day or two, to completely remove them.

### PERSONAL.

MISS OLIVE RISLEY SEWARD is visiting a friend in Washington.

SENATOR CHANDLER, of Michigan, has an income of $200,000.

SENATOR BUCKINGHAM, of Connecticut, has an income of $50,000 to $100,0000.

SENATOR NYE, colleague of Stewart, has a $100,000 mill property down in Virginia.

SENATOR MORTON, of Indiana, rates at $50,000, saved from his practice and position.

GEN. BRINKERHOFF and Judge Joel Myers propose to start a paper at Mansfield, Ohio.

SENATOR THURMAN has accumulated $75,000 from his practice and from rise of real estate.

MASTER JESSIE GRANT will accompany the family of Senator Cole to California in the spring.

SENATOR SHERMAN, of Ohio, figures at $2,000,000. He is regarded as the best business man in the Senate.

IT IS estimated that over 11,000 persons can dance square dances at the same time in the inaugural ball-room.

HERR BEBEL, although imprisoned for polical offences, has been re-elected to the German Reichstag by an overwhelming majority.

MADAME NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, the wife of Prince Pierre Bonaparte, who killed Victor Noir, is engaged in dressmaking in Bond street, London.

MRS. GRANT is said to have the smallest foot of any lady of her height in Washington. She wears No. 12 misses' shoes. Miss Grant has also very small feet.

PRINCE BISMARCK wears a military costume for economy of time, saving, as he says, one hour each day, or a month each year by refraining from dressing four times each day.

MRS. ALICE C. CLYMER, the favorite niece and principal legatee of the Cary sisters, died recently at Jacksonville, Fla. She is one of the last surviving members of the family.

LIEUTENANT FRED GRANT arrived in Washington last week, and will stay over the inauguration. The likeness of this young gentleman to his father daily grows more striking.

BY the adjustment of her cotton claim against the United States Mrs. McDonald, a widow lady of Atlanta, Georgia, returned from Washington to her home, the other day, with $95,000 in her pocket.

THERE is an *old* bachelor in Brownfield, Maine, one hundred and two years old the 31st day of last January. He remembers the dark day of 1780. He makes his own bed, and does many other things.

THE most magnificent emeralds in Washington belong to Mme. Flores, the wife of the Minister from Ecuador. Those composing her earrings and medallion are of enormous size, and were a bridal present from her husband's mother.

THE King of Bavaria has commissioned a large statue of the Crucifixion in white marble. It is to be erected on a mountain above Ammes, the valley of which includes Ammergan, the scene of the Passion Play. Halbig is to be the sculptor.

JAMES L. ORR, ambassador of the United States to Russia, has arrived at Paris on his way to St. Petersburg. Mr. White, United States minister to the Argentine Republic, is also in Paris en route for Lisbon, where he takes the steamer for South America.

THE Earl of Caithness, a representative peer of Scotland; the Countess of Caithness, Lord Caithness's daughter; Lady Fannie Sinclair; Lady Caithness's son by a former marriage, Count Pomar, of the Spanish nobility, and Lady Fannie Sinclair's friend, Miss Jones, are in Washington.

The wife of Marshal Serrano would not hold the baby son of King Amadeus at the ceremony of his presentation to the Spanish nobility. At the last moment the widow of General Prim was substituted for the chief lady of the chamber. This was one of the vexations which sent the Savoyard out of Madrid.


### RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 107 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 107 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 2 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

### GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

New stock, now goods of all kinds. Family Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery of every variety. All our goods are fresh, and we guarantee them strictly pure and of the best quality. Please call and examine our large and well assorted stock. Remember the place,

M. CHA. A. WANNER & CO.'S SEPIA, a Water Color for the Hair. Ladies and gentlemen are alike interested in this article, for they are all interested in their own personal appearance and adornment. Beautiful locks—the latest will turn gray—and we sometimes find ourselves approaching the "sere and yellow leaf" early in life. There is a dread of becoming old that cannot be overcome. Sold only in Pittsburgh at JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## FOR SALE,
## ROLLING MILL
AND
## NAIL FACTORY.

Having decided to give our undivided attention to the manufacture of Iron Metal and Railroad Iron, we offer for sale our EAGLE ROLLING MILLS, consisting of

One Eight inch Train;
One Ten inch Train;
One Fourteen inch Train, (Bar Mill);
One Sixteen inch, three high, (Bar Mill);
One Eighteen inch Nail Train;
Two Muck Trains;
Two Rotary Squeezers;
Thirty Puddling Furnaces, single;
One Puddling Furnace, double;
Seven Heating Furnaces;
One Mill, complete;
Forty-two Nail Machines, in perfect order;
Two Spike Bar Punches;
Shears, Lathes,
Steam Pumps, &c., &c.

This property is very favorably located for manufacturing Iron economically—contains 5 acres 74 perches, fronting on the Ohio River four hundred and thirty-one feet.

The above will be sold upon reasonable terms.

JAMES WOOD & CO.

## Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. S. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Jonas Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

## FOR THE HAIR.

Geranium Pomade,
Heliotrope Pomade,
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Violet Pomade,
Castor Oil Pomade,
Mignonette Pomade,
Quinine Balsam Pomade,
Honey Suckle Pomade,
Myrtle Pomade, &c.,

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At 12½c, London Silk Plaids.
At 15c, Imperial Repp.
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At 12½c, Gray Dress Goods.
At 25c, Beautiful Spring Goods.
At 30c, Black Striped Mohairs.
At 62½c, Black Striped Sateens.
At 50c, Beautiful Striped Goods.
At 25c, Black Poplin Alpacas.
At 25c, Colored Poplin Alpacas.
At 50c, Black Alpacas—extra value.

Black Silks, Japanese Silks, Colored Silks, Mohairs, &c., in Great Variety.

Also, SOLE AGENT for Western Pennsylvania for the celebrated

## BAZAR PATTERNS,

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## WM. SEMPLE'S.

165, 167 and 169,

FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

## New Dress Goods,

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## A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

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FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

## NEW BLACK SILKS,

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ERWIN'S,

172 and 174 Federal Street, Allegheny.

## New Spring Poplins,

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## SPRING, 1873.

New Prints,
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New Brown Goods,
New Pants Stuff,
New Shirting Checks.

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## Dry Goods and Notions.

## Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.,

## 239 AND 241
LIBERTY STREET.

## H. J. LYNCH,

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Just received a splendid stock of

Sacques and Talmas,
Silk Velvets,
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Beaver Cloth.

COUNTRY BLANKETS, SHAWLS and DRESS GOODS in great variety. n22

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The Largest Stock,
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The Richest Designs,
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No 50 WOOD STREET

ap16:p42 PITTSBURGH.

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At 8½c, Fast Colored Prints.
At 6½c, Bleached Muslins, short lengths
At 8½c, All Linen Crash.
At 12½c, Wide Huck Toweling.
At 12½c, extra good Bleached Muslin.
At 12½c, Heavy Unbleached Muslin.

Towels, Crashes,
Table Linens,
Turkey Tablings,
Pillow Case Muslins,
Wide Shirtings,
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Ticking Checks, &c.

A full stock at low prices, at

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And especially COMMERCIAL PAPER bought and sold on commission only. Whether you wish to buy or sell, call on or address him as above.

**DAILY GAZETTE.**


## FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, March 1, 1873.

The New York bank statement to-day was as follows, as compared with last week:

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans, decrease | $ 5,525,200 |
| Specie, increase | 1,333,600 |
| Legal tenders, decrease | 5,472,000 |
| Deposits, decrease | 2,300,000 |
| Circulation, increase | 28,300 |

This is another bad statement, and will tend to harden up money not only in New York, but it also has a bad influence in all money centres. Trade is the third week of bad statements, and the effect cannot but be serious.

An agreement has been effected between bondholders and the Legislature of Virginia, by which four per cent. of the unpaid interest of the ordinary interest, and four per cent. of the accruing interest of the July interest is to be paid, the bondholders receiving certificates of indebtedness for the use of two per cent. of their claims. This arrangement will absorb a total of $1,267,000, and it is estimated that there will still remain a sufficient balance in the State Treasury to cover the expenses of the current fiscal year without any additional taxation.

It is stated that the deposits in the Savings Banks in the State of New York amount to over two hundred and eighty-five million dollars, against which the banks hold assets of about three hundred and five million dollars.

Our local money market shows no change. There seems to be plenty of money in certain quarters, but holders are very choice in their selection of paper and refuse to take any but the very best of paper. The banks are generally able to meet the legitimate demands for accommodation from their customers, and there is comparatively not so much good paper offered outside as there was a month ago. Inferior grades of paper are looked on with disfavor, and buyers of paper are not inclined to buy it even at higher rates.

The affairs of the firm of J. Woods & Co. have not yet been positively settled. Several important meetings of the creditors of the firm have been held without arriving at any definite conclusion. We understand there are propositions were discussed: first, that the firm be shoved into bankruptcy; second, that the firm be granted an extension, and an advisory committee be appointed by the creditors; third, a deed of trust to be made to Messrs. Jones, Phillips, Nimick, Kimberly and Sweetman, to have control of and manage the affairs of the firm for the benefit of the creditors. Many of the creditors favor the second proposition. The matter is not yet decided. We sincerely hope that some arrangement may be made by which the firm may be relieved from their embarrassment and be enabled to go on as before.

Money east and west is variously reported. The Boston Post says: No new feature in local money matters. The market rules in favor of lenders, who are getting 6@12 per cent. on all business paper. There are a few exceptions reported at 7@8 per cent., in favor of very desirable factory promises, &c., but they are largely outnumbered by the transactions in good to fair double names at 10@12 per cent.

The Cincinnati Gazette says: Rates of discount were steady at 8@10 per cent., with perhaps the bulk of the business at 10 per cent. In the open market prime business paper was more readily placed at 10 per cent., although there were exceptional transactions at 8.

The Philadelphia Press says: The general condition of our local money market was much the same as yesterday. The supply was fully equal to the demand, although the higher rates of the past few days prevailed. Call loans ruled at 8@9 per cent., on good street collaterals, and 9@10 on time contracts. Prime business paper changes hands at 10@12, with a disposition to heaviness.

In the New York stock market prices generally closed firm at slight advances, the unfavorable bank report seems to have no effect on the market. It seems strange that in the face of a tight money market, stocks still keep steady.

Luther S. Kauffman, stock and note broker No. 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

| | Opening. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|
| Gold, | 114¾ | 114¾ |
| U. S. 6s—1881, | 116½ | 116½ |
| " —coupons, | 115¾ | 115¾ |
| 5-20—1862, | 115 | 115¼ |
| " 1865 | | 115¾ |
| " 1865 new, | 114¾ | 114¾ |
| " 1867, | 116¾ | 116¾ |
| " 1868—coupons, | 116¾ | 116¾ |
| 10-40s, | 111 | 111 |
| 10-40s—coupons, | 114¾ | 114¾ |
| Currency 6's, | 114¾ | 114¾ |
| New 5 per cents | | 104 |

RAILWAYS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| New York Central, | 102½ | 103¼ |
| Erie, | 66¾ | 66¾ |
| R. H. & E. | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| C. C. & I. C. | 40¾ | 40¾ |
| St. Paul, | 32¾ | 33 |
| Do. preferred, | 73¾ | 73¾ |
| Michigan Southern, | 92¾ | 92¾ |
| Do. Central | 108 | 108 |
| Cleveland & Pittsburgh, | 91¼ | 91¼ |
| Rock Island, | 113¾ | 113¾ |
| North Western Common | 81 | 81 |
| Do. preferred | 89¾ | 89¾ |
| Pacific Mail, | 50 | 50¼ |
| Atlantic Mail, | | 36 |
| Western Union Telegraph, | 81 | 81¾ |
| Ohio & Mississippi, | 26 | 45¾ |
| Union Pacific, | 34¾ | 34¾ |
| Toledo & Wabash, | 24¾ | 24¾ |
| Fort Wayne | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| Harlem, | 127¾ | 129¾ |

Gold sold at 114½@114¾@115, closing at 114¾@115.

Loans let for carrying, closings, 6@7, 60 to 90 days. Government bonds quiet and steady; prices but little changed. State bonds quiet and unchanged. Specie exported for the week amounted to $923,486. Money easier; ranged from 1-32 to 7 per cent., with late dealings at a lower rate. The bank statement is more favorable than was generally expected, as exactly shows that the decrease in reserve is only $222,275, a gain of $1,337,500 per week. The stock market has been quiet to-day. There was an entire absence of excitement. Fluctuations outside of Pacific Mail, Panama, Western Union, Atlantic and Pacific showed a range of only ½ to ¾ per cent. Pacific Mail was irregular, selling at 48, 50, 49¾, Panama at 120¼, 120½, 120¼, Western Union at 80¾, 81, 80¾. Western Union opened at 80, but soon declined to 79¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coup. of 1881, 118¾; 5-20s, 1862, 115¼@115½; do. 1864, 115¼@115½; do. 1865, 115¼@115½; do. 1865 new, 114¾@115; do. 1867, 116¾; do. 1868, 116¾@116¾; 10-40s, 111¼, ex. interest; currency 6s, 114¼.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 6s, Tennessee, old, 80; do new, 80½; Virginia, old, 62; do new, 61; North Carolina, old, 36; do new, 37.

STOCKS.—Canton, 100; Western Union Telegraph Company, 79¾; Quicksilver, 42½; Adams Express, 90; Wells, Fargo & Co. Express, 94½; American Merchants' Union Express, 67½; United States Express, 73½; Pacific Mail, 47½; New York Central, 102½; Erie, 66¾; do preferred, 78; Harlem, 129; do preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 92; Illinois Central, 108; Cleveland, Chicago, 80½; North western, 81; do preferred, 89; Rock Island, 113¾; New Jersey Central, 108; Fort Wayne, 93½; do preferred, 73¼; Wabash, 24¾; do preferred, 44; Fort Wayne, 93½; Terre Haute, 10; do preferred, 40; Indiana, 96; do preferred, 100; Ohio & Mississippi, 45¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 89½; Burlington & Quincy, 110; Lake Shore, 92¾; Pacific Mail, 50; Western Union, 81; Union, 88¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 93½; Hartford & Erie 8½; Bankers' Exchange, 108½.

## PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, March 1, 1873.

APPLES—The supply of good fruit is considerably reduced, and it is firmer, but with common and decayed the market is dull and weak, and they are hard to sell at any price. We continue to quote at $1@2 per barrel for common to fair, and $2.25@2.75 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 50@60c per gal.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$7.50@8 per bbl.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 30@35 cents per lb.

BEANS—Quotable at 60@65 for fair to good; $1.50@1.60 for choice Green.

BEANS—Quiet and unchanged; sales at $2.50@3 per bushel, the outside figure for prime navy.

BUTTER—The supply is ample for all the better grades, and prime to choice roll is selling readily at 30@32. Little or no inquiry for any other kind.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches, 3 lb. cans, 2.75@3; 2 lbs., $2.50; Tomatoes, $2.40 to $2.50; Whortleberries, $3; strawberries, $2.50; Corn, $1.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is quoted at $7.50 per case for Pearline lots, and $6 for small lots.

CRACKERS—Sellers' and Nabb, Carry's, 9½ per bbl; common, $10@12.

CHEESE—There is a fair jobbing trade, but no change in prices, standard brands of Goshen, 16@17c.

CARBON OIL—Is quotable at 15½@16 by the car load, and 20@25 cents additional for smaller lots.

DRIED FRUIT—There is no improvement in the demand, and no change in prices. Apples, 3@3½. Peaches, halves, 7@8 cents Blackberries, 10@12 cents.

EGGS—Are in fair supply, but the receipts are light, hence prices are still maintained; 25@26c.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet, and while there is a fair demand for small lots, there is no quotable change to make in prices. We continue former quotations, $7.75@8.25 for fair to choice Wisconsin & Iowa, $8@8.25 for Minnesotas, and $9.00@9.25 for good to choice red winter wheat. Liverpool is still reported dull, and the advices from New York are not at all cheering to the western markets are of a similar character.

FEED—Bran is in good supply and demand for. Wheat and with continued light receipts, prices are still maintained; $1.75@1.80 for good to prime red, and $1.85@1.90 for white, as separately quoted from Minneapolis, Minn., says: "Reliable advices from the interior, along the railroad lines, show that the quantity of wheat in bulk in farmers' hands is now greater than it has ever been before at this season. The warehouses and elevators at all points on the railroads are full of wheat waiting for transportation. In many instances the farmers have been obliged to haul their wheat back from the depots, as there was no room for storage for it. Reports also say that a large quantity still remains unthreshed. It is estimated that from one to twelve million bushels of a surplus in Minnesota yet to go forward." There is a fair demand for good white Oats, and the market may be quoted steady at 44@45c; good mixed, 42@43; common black, 40@41. Shelled Corn, is as noted in our last report, rather firmer and quiet; shipping has fairly given out, and is held at 36 free in elevator. Ear Corn, 30@31 in bulk, and 32@34 sacked. Rye is quiet and nominally unchanged. Barley is still quoted at 85@90 for spring, and 95@$1 for fall.

GROCERIES—Coffee continues very firm, and the tendency still seems to be upward—the importers are having it all their own way; some of them are holding the finer grades at a quarter of a ¾ to 1 cent per lb. Sugars are quiet and unchanged, and the same will apply to Syrups and Molasses.

SUGARS—Crushed, 13c; Granulated, 13c; Powdered, 13c; A Coffee, 11¾@c; B, 11¾c; Ex. C, 11¾c; C, 11¼c; Portland, 11¼c; Golden, 10¾c.

COFFEE—Common Rio, 22c; Fair, 23c; Good, 24c; Prime to choice, 25½@26; Roasted, in lb packages 30c; Java, 37½@40c.

RICE—Carolina, 8¾@9c; Rangoon, 7¾@8.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 75@80c.

HAY—Baled continues to come in pretty freely, but there is an increased demand and prices are maintained, ranging from $24@28 per ton, according to quality.

HOMINY—$4.25 to $4.75 per barrel.

HONEY—Is quoted at 25 to 40c per lb.

MINCE MEAT—Quotable at 20@22c per lb.

MILL FEED—Continues dull but unchanged; Bran, Shorts, Seconds $19@21.50, Middlings $21@23, $21.50.

ONIONS—In steady demand, and prices are sustained, $3@3.50 per barrel.

POTATOES—Still quoted, in a jobbing way, at 80 to 85 cents per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 13c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9c; Plain Shoulders, 8c; Rib Sides, 9c; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c; Clear Sides, 9¼c; Breakfast Bacon, 12c; Dried Beef, 12c; Pork, $15.00; Mess Pork, $15.00; Mess Sausage, 10c. Leaf Lard: in tres, 9¼c; half bbls, 9¾c; pails, 10¼. Pigs Feet: in half bbls, $4.40 in ¼ bbls, $2.25. Beef tongues, $7.50 per dozen.

RAGS—Quoted at 3½@3½c.

SEEDS—The market for Clover and Timothy is reported as weak, and the receipts of the week are noted in prices: $5.50@5 for the former, and $3.50@4 for the latter. Flax Seed is steady demand at $2.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8½c.

WHISKY—Highwines, 92½@93 cts.

## PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, March 1, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

The following is a statement of the receipts of live stock during the week, and in order to afford a comparison, we append those of the week preceding also:

| | This week. | Last week. |
|---|---|---|
| Cattle, | 170 | 470 cars. |
| Hogs, | 146 | 130 " |
| Sheep, | 17 | 30 " |
| Horses, | 35 | 30 " |
| Mules, | 13 | 10 " |
| Total | 542 | 668 " |

CATTLE.

The receipts, as will be seen, were unusually light, but little over one half of those of last week, and in this fact we find the reason for the consequence of the very limited supply ruled stronger, and prices were advanced from ¼ to ½ of a cent per lb. strictly prime cattle, and choice steers, of which there were very few on sale, would probably have brought a half cent more, but the number was not only of good, but all kinds, was small, as the eastern markets have been had all week with but little prospect of an early improvement. However, as all of the eastern buyers are obliged to have stock; they have contracts and must have the cattle in order to meet their obligations; we do not suppose that many of them expect to make any money out of the cattle they bought here this week, as prices were high and the market rules firmer than in the east; but, as already intimated, they must have the stock in order to meet their engagements, to keep up their credit, and it was for this reason that sellers here to put up prices. The "run" for the week, was the lightest one we had to record for several months, and it must be borne in mind that of the 258 cars reported, 76 cars were billed through, so that there were but 182 cars in the market; the sales last week footed up 2,610 head; this week, 1144, showing a falling off of 1,466 head, or more than one half. There was an average of 15 cars of Philadelphia buyers, but Peter Kleenen, Louis Shamberg and Pat. McConville, were the only New York buyers, and they were less than 20 cars combined. Julius Voetter & Co., did not buy a single bullock, and Joshua Hunter has quit the business.

Prime to extra 1,400@1,500 steers may be quoted at 6½@6¾; there were not as many of this figure, but it was because there was a scarcity of this kind of stock, and from want of longer lines there was another small lot sold at 6¾, and after that came a car load sold by Hazelwood & Blackstock at 6.65. Prime 1,300@1,400 lbs, 6@6½; medium, 1,000@1,100, 5¾@6; fair, 800@900, 4¾@5.

HOGS.

The receipts, as will be seen, continue light, and mainly common in point of quality; the impression is gaining ground that the great proportion of the best hogs have been marketed, and this is very evident from the very light arrivals of good stock for sale to-day. Hence, with an average demand and a diminished supply of prime to-day, prices were steadily maintained, until they are higher now than they have been for a year or more past. Sales of prime to extra Philadelphia hogs were made this morning at 6¾@6.90, however, there were but few buyers above 6c, and we believe that there were but two cars sold at 6.90. Light to fair are higher, and may be quoted at 6¼@5¾ for fair to prime Yorkers, an advance of 20 to 25c as compared with last week. In regard to the future, it is not for us to speculate, but the feeling prevails among well informed dealers that good hogs are scarce all over the country, and that present prices, in consequence, are likely to be maintained; it is very evident that the supply in first hands has been very materially reduced, otherwise, the arrivals would not have been so light.

SHEEP.

The arrivals, as will be seen, were liberal footing up seventy-seven cars, all of which were intended to be sold in this market, but owing to the heavy rains during Monday and Tuesday, but since then, in consequence of large receipts and unfavorable reports from New York, the market has been dull and closes fully 25c per cwt lower. The sales during Friday and to-day did not exceed a dozen cars, and quite a number were shipped east in first hands, owners having refused to accept the prices that could have been obtained.

Following are sales were made during the week: 1 car fine wool, 106 lbs, at 7¼; 1 do, 104 lbs, at 7; 1 do 102 lbs extra, 6¾; 1 do, 106 lbs, at 6¾; 1 do, common 100 lbs, 6¼; do, prime 96 lbs, at 6.75; 3 do, open wool, 98 lbs, at 5.85; 1 do, 117 lbs, 6.50; 1 do, 108 lbs, 6; Following are the closing quotations: extra 100 lbs, fine wool, 6¾; prime, 6½; prime, 90@95 lbs, 6@6¼; good 80@85 lbs, 5¾@6¼; fair 70@75, 4¾@5¼; prime open wool, 100@120, 5¾@6¾; good 80@90 lbs, 5@5¾.

## Iron Markets.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The Shipping List says: Scotch Pig is without notable change. There have been considerable sales made on the spot which arrive, but the particulars are withheld for the present. The sales from yard are principally small parcels to supply the wants of consumers. We quote besides Coltness for which private terms, and small lots of Garsherrie at $68. Under date of 16 ult., the Scotch Iron Circular, that in consequence of the high price of coal, resolutions have been passed putting out of work next week about 900 furnaces in the North of England Iron district, which is fully equal to one-seventh of the entire number." The South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire Ironmasters' Association has held its consultation an advance of six pence a day to their colliers, and on Change, immediately after the meeting, Bill was advanced two shillings per ton. The leading ironmasters of South Staffordshire on the 14th inst., announced an advance of 20 shillings a ton over January prices of iron. These reports have had no particular effect on the market here, except, perhaps to make holders less inclined to sell, as iron cannot be laid down here at the present prices except at a loss. American Pig has been in considerable request, most of the sales noted being for consumption. We quote No. 1 $50, No. 2 $45@49, and Gray Forge $40@44. We note sales of 100 tons Allentown at $50, and do. No. 1 Thomas $56. Bar do. No. 2, Thomas $48.90 do. No. 1 Hudson $50, $00 do. No. 1 and 2 Hudson River and Pokeepsie, and 750 do. Schuylkill, deliverable at Philadelphia, on private terms.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.—Pig Iron meets a limited demand, but holders are firm in their views. Sales of No. 1 foundry at $50; No. 2 at $48@49. Bar Iron is quiet at 4.2-10c per lb, and nails at $5.25 per keg.

## Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lucy Furnace, o. | 18 | Shoenberger & Co. | 6 |
| Pitts Bolt Co. | 1 | Reese, G. & Co. | 2 |
| Wilson G. & Co. | 3 | Caughey & H. | 2 |
| McKnight D. & Co. | 2 | | 35 |

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. LESSEE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brown & Co. | 2 | Nimick & Co. | 9 |
| Lesnik & Co. | 4 | Byers McC. & Co. | 2 |
| W. H. Porter, | 1 | | 21 |

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lewis O. & P. | 2 | W. Smith & Son | 1 |
| Nimick & Co. | 1 | | |
| Total | | | 4 |

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. W. Porter & | 1 | Wharton & Co. | 1 |
| Caughey & H. | 2 | J. Moorhead | 2 |
| Nimick & Co. | 14 | | 19 |
| Total | | | 19 |

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Carnegie K. & Co. | | | 2 |

## IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car lime, J. K Shinn; 1 do staves, J Kamish; 1 do do, H Cordier; 1 do do, J H Lotz; 1 do do, J Holder; 1 do do, P Ruppert; 1 do wheat, Gilmore & Co; 1 do barley, G Oberl; 1 do shingles, Mr Albrecht; 1 car flour, H Knox & Son; 2 do hay, I Hippley; 1 do do, Hack & Son; 1 do shingles, A & C; 1 do flour, Johnston & Co; 75 bbls flour, 15 bxs feed, Voeghtly K & Co; 1 bbl eggs, 2 pkg butter, Dickson & S.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—3 bxs fish, J P Thompson; 10 cases tobacco, T J Wallace; 10 do do, Loebbe Bros; 2 do do, J W Terlow; 6 cks pasb, R Dickey & Co; 2 pkgs paper, C F Markle & Co; 2 do do, Barr & K; 1 car of brick, Hubbard L & Co; 25 bdls paper, P P Mc Cann; 1 pkg hay, Beckert & G; 1 do straw, W Frank & Son; 1 do oats, S B Floyd & Co; 4 do do bbls, R D Moore; 34 bxs mdse, Arbuckles & Co; 26 bbls eggs and 4 pkgs, P Duff & Son; 14 do do, Head C & Co; 4 do eggs, Volgt M & Co; 1 do do, 5 sks rags, W J Steel & Son.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—9 cars coal, C Howard & Son; 48 do do, Armstrong D & Co; 34 do do, N T & G Co; 1 do hay, Brunot & H; 1 do do, Kell & R; 1 do junk, W Mckinney; 2 do clay, Star F B Co; 5 calves, J Hoffman; 3 bbls tallow, G Haslbaus mdse, Arbuckles & Co; 26 bbls eggs and 4 pkgs, P Duff & Son; 14 do do, Head C & Co; 4 do eggs, Volgt M & Co; 1 do do, 5 sks rags, W J Steel & Son.

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PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—96 bbls apples, Head C & Co; 25 do apples, W Hutchison; 130 carboys, J Irwin; 126 sks rags, McCullough A S; 47 do rye, W Welsh & Company.

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# FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

## (THIRD SESSION.)

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1873.

### SENATE.

**The Walkill Bank Affair.**

Mr. SHERMAN presented the finding of the Grand Jury in relation to the officers of the Walkill Bank, of New York state, which had been sent to him as Chairman of the Committee on Finance.

On motion of Mr. FENTON, it was referred to the Committee on Finance.

**Army Officers in North Carolina.**

Mr. BAYARD offered a resolution inquiring whether any officer of the army, while stationed in South Carolina, received or attempted to procure payment from the State Legislature for services or had been admitted to practice, or had practiced at the bar of the State, while receiving pay as an officer, and whether such officer is now on duty in said State, or is detached from his regiment.

Objection being made Mr. Bayard said he offered the resolution as it was of interest to know something of the character and efficiency of the army; also in some degree for the protection of South Carolina, and he would call it up at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to take up the motion to reconsider the vote by which the Ohio Indiana and Illinois two per cent. bill has been rejected.

Messrs. Frelinghuysen and Edmunds opposed the motion, and it went over.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of Sundry Civil appropriation bill.

**Government's Share of Street Assessments.**

The pending amendment to pay the Washington Board of Works $413,000 for street improvements in progress, opposite to and around Government property, was agreed to.

**Public Printing Bureau.**

Mr. CONKLING moved to add a paragraph appropriating $50,000 for a new building for the Bureau engraving printing, with a proviso that nothing in the bill shall be construed to add to the classes of work now done by the Bureau in Washington.

After some remarks by Mr. Cole in opposition to the proviso it was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN, in behalf of the Committee on Finance, offered an amendment providing for the establishment of sub-treasuries in Cincinnati and Chicago.

Mr. COLE objected to it as not being in order, and it was ruled out.

**New Member Received.**

Mr. CORBETT presented the credentials of his successor, Mr. J. H. Mitchell.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Committee on District of Columbia, offered an amendment to reimburse the late corporation of Washington for [illegible] property, and avenues not charged [illegible] appropriations, to the amount of $1,600,000.

Mr. FERRY moved to reduce the amount one-half.

Mr. SAWYER modified his amendment so as to appropriate only $1,000,000. It was then agreed to.

**Congressional Debate.**

An amendment directing the committee printing to contract with Wm. J. Murtagh, lowest bidder for reporting and publishing the debates of Congress, was laid on the table.

Mr. WILSON moved to reconsider the amendment directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the claims of the heirs of Gen. Dade's heirs, sums set to their credit in the Treasury Department. Lost.

Mr. SPRAGUE offered an amendment appropriating $35,000 for light house near Narragansett. Adopted it. Recess was then until 7 o'clock.

**The Louisiana Troubles.**

Mr. EDMUNDS rose to oppose the bill when Mr. Davis resumed the floor and moved to proceed to the consideration of the motion to reconsider.

Mr. MORTON opposed the motion and said that nothing could be effected by taking up the subject again.

Mr. ALCORN favored reconsideration and declared that if the Louisiana usurpation be sustained the way to overthrow the Governments of States and the liberties of the people would be easy. He would not sustain either Government but would have a Government fairly chosen by the people.

Mr. STEWART moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Mr. CARPENTER called the yeas and nays.

Mr. EDMUNDS made the point that the motion to lay on the table was not in order.

Mr. FERRY of Michigan, in the chair, overruled the point.

The Senate refused to lay DAVIS' motion on the table—yeas 28, nays 28.

Mr. CHANDLER said this vote meant extra session. They would not surrender and would attempt to press the river harbor bill.

Mr. EDMUNDS.—That is a threat. That will save us millions." (Laughter.)

Mr. CONKLING said whatever Mr. Chandler did he (Conklin) would seek final action upon the essential measure.

Mr. LOGAN said the Louisiana question was one of the most important that had ever arisen and that the argument of want of time to consider it, was frivolous in such case.

Mr. MORTON said taking up this bill again would be an extra session unnecessary. The situation in Louisiana was grossly exaggerated. The only troubles now emanated from this chamber, not from Senators, but from interlopers, especially one man, who, having come to run Louisiana four years, now undertook to run this Senate.

Mr. HOWE thought if there was any desire to pass the bill to protect citizens in Louisiana it could be speedily passed, but discussion satisfied him there was no such desire, therefore he was willing to lay the matter on the table.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN thought it was impossible to give the people of Louisiana an opportunity to elect their own government this session.

There was some consolation in the news that the President would keep the peace there until the people could have a fair election.

Mr. STEVENSON thought the question was more important than the Louisiana bill. If Senators were anxious to give Louisiana an opportunity to elect its own Government, he could not see what stood in the way.

Mr. BOREMAN congratulated the country upon the fact that the Democracy had been converted to the idea that there is power in Congress to reach State Governments said to have been destroyed. He proceeded to enlarge this subject, but Mr. Trumbull interrupted him several times with points of order which were overruled at last. Mr. Boreman abruptly closed with the inquiry, "What are we to talk about." [Laughter.]

Mr. MORTON then moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, and it was agreed to—yeas 29; nays 2.

**The Salary Question.**

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, called up the Legislative, Executive, Judicial, Appopriation bill, and moved to non-concur in House amendments, and ask a committee on Conference.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend the House amendment increasing the salaries, by striking out all except the clause increasing the President's salary to $50,000.

Some little debate followed on the increase of salary question.

Mr. CARPENTER hoped the House amendment increasing the salaries of members would be disagreed to, because it was entirely too small. (Laughter.)

Mr. FLANAGAN took the same view, and expressed the fear that unless the salaries of Congressmen were increased the people would send inferior men to Congress. (Laughter.)

The debate continued at great length, and at 2:15 A. M. the Senate was still in session.

The bill was finally read through, and the Senate then, at 12 o'clock, went into executive session, and soon after adjourned until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

### HOUSE.

**Increase of Salaries.**

After the disposition of several matters of no interest, the Judiciary Legislative Appropriation bill came up, the question being on Mr. Butler's motion to reconsider the vote of last night rejecting the proposed increase of salaries.

Mr. BUTLER (Massachusetts), by unanimous consent, made an explanation of his purpose in making the motion. If the vote of last night were to stand, there would be no possibility of making any change in compensation, whereas if otherwise, the question could go to the Senate. He did not care whether the salary of members was fixed at $4,500, $6,500 or $6,000, but there should be some increase to get rid of the inequality of mileage.

Mr. SARGENT—I suggest $6,500, in lieu of all mileage and of other allowances.

Mr. BINGHAM—There are no allowances proposed now except actual expenses.

Mr. SARGENT—In lieu of actual allowances and everything.

Mr. KELLOGGE to Mr. Butler—this is right; accept it.

Mr. BUTLER—I accept that with pleasure if I can.

Mr. BANKS—No, we will object to that.

Mr. TOWNSEND, (N. Y.)—I will vote to reconsider in order to allow that proposition to be made.

Mr. BUTLER—Then I propose to fix the salary at $6,500 in lieu of all allowances.

The Speaker—How does the gentleman from Massachusetts propose to effect it?

Mr. BUTLER—I ask unanimous consent.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—I object. I understand very well the object of this thing.

Mr. RANDALL and others objected to debate.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Then I move to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Rejected—Yeas 66, nays 105.

The question then recurred on reconsidering the vote rejecting the salary amendment.

Mr. SARGENT then offered an amendment to fix the salary of members of Congress at $6,500 per annum in lieu of any other pay, or any allowance for mileage, newspapers or stationery.

This was agreed to without the yeas or nays, which was refused.

Mr. Butler's amendment as thus amended, was then agreed to—yeas 106; nays 97.

**The Salaries.**

The salaries are thus fixed:

| | |
|---|---|
| President of the United States | $50,000 |
| Chief Justice of the Supreme Court | 10,500 |
| Justices of the Supreme Court, Vice President, speaker, and members of cabinet | 10,000 |
| Senators, members and delegates to Congress | 6,500 |

The increased pay of members is to apply to the present Congress that of the President and other officers to commence the 4th of March 1873.

**The Speaker's Salary.**

The vote having been taken amid great excitement and announced, the Speaker called attention to a matter personal to himself. He alluded to the fact that by the terms of the amendment, his salary would be $10,000 for present Congress. When salaries were last increased the pay of the Speaker was adjusted on the same plan as that of the Vice President, members of the Cabinet; he did not think that that adjustment should be disturbed, and he therefore asked unanimous consent to put in the word "hereafter" in reference to the Speaker's pay —that the Speaker shall hereafter receive $10,000 a year.

Mr. RANDALL—I object.

Mr. COX—That saves the reputation of the House.

The Speaker hoped that Mr. Randall would withdraw his objection, and Mr. Randall having done so the Speaker said he would interline that modification in the amendment.

Subsequently Mr. FARNSWORTH renewed his objection, but the Speaker ruled that the objection was "too late." [Laughter.]

The vote on the amendment was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Averell, Banks, Bigby, Bingham, Boarman, Buckley, Burdett, Butler, (Mass.,) Butler, (Tenn.,) Caldwell, Cobb, Coghlan, Comings, Conner, Critcher, Cressland, Darrall, Dickey, Dodds, Dubose, Duell, Duke, Dunnell, Eldridge, Elliott, Foster, (Pa.,) Garfield, Getz, Giddings, Golladay, Griffith, Hancock, Hanks, Harmer, Harper, Harris, (Miss.,) Hays, (Ala.,) Hazleton, (N. J.,) Herndon Houghton, Kendall, King, Lamison, Lamport, Lansing, Leach, Maynard, McHenry, McJunkin, McKee, McKinner, B. F. Myers, Mory, Morphis, L. Myers, Negley, Niblack, (Fla.,) Packard, (Ind.,) Parker, (Mo.,) Peck, Pierce, Perry, Platt, Potter, Price, Prindle, Rainey, Randall, Rice, (Ky.,) Robinson, Rogers, (N. Y.,) Rogers, (N. C.,) Sargent, Shanks, Scheidon, Sherwood, Sloss, Snapp, Snyder, Stevens, Storm, Stoughton, Stowell, St. John, Sutherland, Sypher, Thomas, Townsend, (N. Y.,) Ritner, Tuthill, Twitchell, Maughan, Voorhees, Waddell, Whiteley, Williams, (Ind.,) Williams, (N. Y.,) Winchester and Wood—100.

NAYS—Messrs. Acker, Ambler, Archer, Arthur, Barber Barnum, Beatty, Beck (Ga.,) Bell, Bird, Blair (Mich.), Braxton, Bullington, Bunnell, Burchard, Campbell, Clarke, Conger, Colton, Cox, Crebs, Crocker, Davis, Dawes, Donan, Dox, Eames, Ely, Ely, Farnsworth, Finkelburg, Foster (Ohio), Frye, Garfield, Goodrich, Hale, Halsey, Harris (Va.), Havens, Hawley (Ills.), Hawley (Conn.), Hay (Ills.), Hazelton (Wis.), Hibbard, Hill, Hoar, Holman, Kellogg (Conn.) Kerr, Killenger, Lowe, Lynch, Marshall, McClelland, McCormick, McCrary, McGrew, McIntire, Merriam, Merrick, Monroe, Niblack (Ind.), Orr, Parker, Palmer, Poland, Read, Rice (Ill.), E. H. Roberts, W. R. Roberts, Roosevelt, Rusk, Sawyer, Scofield, Shellabarger, Shober, Shoemaker, Smith (N. Y.) Smith (Ohio), Smith (Vt.), Speer, Starkweather, Stevenson, Swann, Terry, Thornburgh, Tyner, Van Trump, Wakeman, Walden, Waldron, Wallace, Warren, Wells, Wheeler, Willard, and Wilson (Ohio)—97.

**Other Important Amendments.**

The House then proceeded to vote on other important amendments, with the following result: The amendment suspending the payment of the judgments of the Court of Claims in favor of disloyal persons was rejected.

The substitute reported by the Committee on Appropriations, in reference to withholding Government charges for transportation from the Pacific Railroads, applying the amount to the re-imbursement of interest was agreed to, instead of the Senate amendment on the same subject.

**Credit Mobilier Over-Charges.**

The amendment known as the Wilson bill, directing that suits be instituted for the restitution of the Credit Mobilier over-charges, was agreed to.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to lay the bill on the table, negatived.

A conference was then ordered on the disagreeing votes.

**Congratulations to the People of Spain.**

Mr. BANKS, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported from that committee a joint resolution tendering, on behalf of the American people and Congress, congratulations to the people of Spain on their recent efforts to consolidate the principles of universal liberty in a republican form of government, and requesting the President to transmit the resolution to the American Minister at Madrid, with instructions to present it to the Spanish Government.

**The Tariff on Macaroni.**

Mr. COX called up his motion to reconsider the vote of last night passing the bill to make the duty on maccaroni or vermicelli 35 per cent. *ad valorem*. The bill, he said, had not been printed, and had not received any consideration. He objected to singling out for such high rate one of the articles which was now on the free list. Imputations were made on that law. Without speaking his free trade thought, he put his motion on other grounds. The bill involved an increase of the price of an article now going into general use, and it would cost as much to collect the tax as the tax itself would produce.

After considerable discussion, the motion to reconsider was laid on the table, and the bill was sent to Senate.

Mr. DICKEY, from the Committee on Appropriations, moved to suspend the rules to have all the Senate amendments to the army appropriation bill rejected, and referred to Conference Committee.

Mr. COBURN called attention to the appropriation of $250,000 for the establishment of two military posts on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. He said there was more in that than was apparent. It concealed another Indian war, and he wanted that fact understood by the House and country.

Mr. Dickey's motion was then carried by the necessary two-thirds vote.

Mr. PERCE moved to suspend the rules and order a committee of conference on the Agricultural College bill. Lost—yeas 82, nays 88—not two-thirds.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole to consider the deficiency appropriation bill. This bill appropriates $8,222,528 and appropriates to deficiencies in the Department of State Treasury, Interior, Post Offices, War and Navy Interior Departments and miscellaneous matters. It includes items of $34,900 for Custom House, St. Paul, Minn., one of $500,000 for New York Penitentiary, one of $284,320 for extension of the capital grounds. The fly leaf of the printed bill gives the following summary of twelve regular appropriation bill: Indian bill reported December 2, 1872, $8,379,365.63; Pension bill reported December 2, 1872, $30,000,000; Legislative Executive Judicial bill reported December 2, 1872, $17,041,362.50; Consular diplomatic bill reported, December 19, 1872, 1,310,629; Navy bill reported January 7, 1873, $14,768,193.50; Fortification bill reported, January 7, $1,999,000; Postoffice bill reported January 15, $32,503,767; Military Academy bill reported February 3, $35,017.50; Army bill, $31,951,953.84; Sundry Civil Expenses bill reported February 11, $27,958,829.40; River Harbor bill reported February 11, $8,507,-409; Deficiency bill reported February 24, $8,222,528.79. Total, $181,006,136.89.

The committee rose without finishing the bill. The Speaker announced the conference committee on Legislative Appropriation bill. He said that there being several points of difference, it was his duty to adjust the conference, so as to represent that which House was most earnestly insisting on. Those points of difference were the question of salaries, what is known as the Morrill amendment, and the matter relative to Pacific Railroads. So far as he could analyze the votes the following committee represented the will of the House on those points: Garfield, Butler, Mass., Randall, Dickey. Messrs. Coburn and Palmer were appointed conference committee on the army appropriation bill. House then at 5:15 took recess until 8 o'clock.

*Evening Session.*—On motion of Mr. DURNELL the bill was passed extending by two years the time for pre-emptors on public lands in Minnesota and Dakota, to make payment therefor.

**More Credit Mobilier.**

Mr. WILSON (Indiana), from the Select Committee on Credit Mobilier, reported a bill securing interest to the United States and the public in the Central Pacific Railroad, which was ordered to be printed, and was recommitted. It provides for the appointment of three commissioners to examine into the financial condition of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and to inquire into the collusive action between the Company and the Contractual Company by which the road; and also as to the disposition of the corporate moneys, bonds, stocks, and other properties of the railroad—whether they were unlawfully disposed of or applied to purposes other than for which they were received; also to see whether the security of the United States for its claims against the company has been impaired; also to inquire whether the measurement of the Central and Union Pacific Railroads, in reference to the issue of subsidy bonds, was properly made; also whether the Union Pacific and its branches was operated in accordance with the act of July 224, 1864; also whether there are any existing contracts with the Union Pacific making unjust or improper discriminations relative to the transportation of coal or other commodities.

The Commissioners are to receive a salary of $3,000 each and actual traveling expenses. They may employ a stenographer and clerk; their office is to continue till 31st of December next; they are to report at next session; the bill appropriates $20,000.

On motion of Mr. WHEELER, the Senate bill authorizing Texas Pacific Railroad Company to issue currency bonds instead of coin bonds was passed.

On motion of Mr. NEGLEY the Senate bill authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge across the Missouri river at Lexington Missouri. Passed.

**Spinner Reimbursed.**

Mr. LYNCH introduced a bill to reimburse Treasurer Spinner $61,174 for losses in his office through "embezzlement of employes. Read twice.

Mr. HEAL presented the Conference report on the Naval appropriation bill which was agreed to.

The House then at nine o'clock went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill.

**Salaries Increased at Last.**

The House appropriation bill was called up and by a vote of 66 to 105 the House agreed to take it up.

The question then recurred on the motion reconsidering the vote rejecting the salary amendment, which was carried.

Mr. SARGENT moved an amendment fixing members salaries at $6,500 in lieu of all other pay, agreed to Butler's amendment as thus amended, was then agreed to—yeas 190, nays 77. The increase applies to present Congressmen, but does not affect the President until March 4th. The vote was taken amid great excitement. Speaker Blaine insisted, however, that the increase should apply only hereafter, in the case of the Speaker.

The House rejected the amendment suspending of payment of judgments in the Court of Claims in favor of disloyal persons.

**Credit Mobilier to be Sued.**

A bill to sue the Credit Mobilier was agreed to.

**Spain Congratulated.**

On motion of Mr. BANKS, a joint resolution was passed congratulatory of Spain. The Senate concurred.

Mr. MERRIAM moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill for the suppression of the trade in obscene literature. Agreed to—100 to 137.

The House then, at quarter past one o'clock, adjourned until nine o'clock Monday morning.

## LOUISIANA.

**New U. S. Senator Elected By McEnery Legislature.**

NEW ORLEANS, March 1.—The McEnery Legislature to-day elected General W. L. McMillan United States Senator for the long term commencing March fourth. The vote was, McMillan 45, Wells 33, scattered 7.

There was much talk among politicians about the compromise, but such a termination of political complication seems improbable.

**Peace at New Orleans.**

WASHINGTON, March 1.—A telegram from a high official in New Orleans says there is no apprehension of collisions. Governor Warmoth was the first to receive the news to-day of the election of General McMillan by the McEnery Legislature of Louisiana for the Senatorial long term. Warmoth congratulated McMillan, who is here.

—A dispatch from Paris asserts that a reconciliation has been effected between the Duke of Montpensier and ex-Queen Isabella. Prince Alfonso is to marry the daughter of the Duke, who will assume the Regency of Spain.

# HOME NEWS.

**Police Committee Meeting.**

The Police Committee of Councils held a meeting on Saturday evening, at which the monthly pay-roll, amounting to $15,403.23, and $473.45 current expenses, were approved. The matter for a lock-up at Temperanceville was discussed, and Messrs. McKee and Wilbert were appointed a sub-committee to arrange for a temporary lock-up until a permanent one can be built.

**Death of an Old Citizen.**

On Saturday last death removed from the sphere of life one of the most worthy and respected citizens of Allegheny. For nearly forty-five years Mr. Alexander Glenn was a resident of that city, and during that time taught to his neighbors and acquaintances how possible and advantageous it is to lead a blameless life. He was born in County Down, Ireland, in November, 1800, and at the age of twenty-eight years removed to this county, and coming at once to Allegheny has remained there ever since. He died at his late residence No 77 Robinson street, First ward, on Saturday, at 4 o'clock P. M., and will be buried from there at two o'clock this afternoon. During his long life he was noted for honesty of purpose and practice, as a kind husband and affectionate father. His family have the sincere sympathy of the community.

**Close Shooting.**

On Saturday afternoon the well known character "Babe" Montgomery, was arrested in a saloon on Fifth avenue, charged with having indulged in a little pistol practice in a way very unpleasant to a man named Edwards. Officers Silvus and Dunn, who heard two shots fired, went into the saloon, and Montgomery was pointed out as the guilty man. He was arrested and placed in the lock-up, and in the hearing before the Mayor and made an information of felonious assault against him. Edwards states that the accused deliberately drew his revolver and without provocation fired at him, and he was about demanding an explanation when Montgomery again presented the weapon. Edwards started towards the door when Montgomery fired another shot. The first bullet grazed his stomach, and the second made a hole through his pants.

Montgomery was committed to jail yesterday afternoon in default of two thousand dollars bail for a hearing at two o'clock this afternoon.

**Business at the Mayors Office.**

The following is a statement of the business transacted at the Mayors office during the month of February, as prepared by James Paterson, Esq., the Mayor's clerk.

NUMBER OF CASES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Drunkeness | 409 |
| Disorderly conduct | 293 |
| Vagrancy | 53 |
| Informations | 63 |
| Total | 818 |
| Discharged | 141 |

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fines and forfeitures | $2,136 25 |
| Jail receipts | 253 00 |
| Police | 416 15 |
| Dramatic license | 178 00 |
| Pawn and switch license | 325 00 |
| Total | 3,308 40 |
| Receipts for February, 1872 | 2,738 50 |
| Increase | $ 573 10 |

**Local Option.**

A practical illustration of this all absorbing subject was witnessed a few days ago on the cars between here and Harrisburg. A party of Pittsburghers were on board, and, of course, were discussing Local Option and its various phases. A stranger looking on and listening, was finally moved to express himself forcibly as favoring the right of the people to abolish the infernal traffic in whisky. The discussion waxed hot, some taking one side and some the other, but the *stranger* lead the leaders in his enthusiastic zeal against liquor and license to sell it. A way the party went this time suggested, as the Governor of North Carolina said to the Governor of South Carolina "it is a long time between drinks," whereupon the inevitable black bottle was produced and presented to the stranger, who to the surprise of all, filled his glass to the brim and drained it down to the toast of "Local Option." The surprise of the party can hardly be imagined on the remark of the eloquent temperance advocate that he hated whisky so decidedly that he was at all times quite willing to destroy his full share of it. How many advocates of Local Option are like him?

**Occupations of the Work House Inmates.**

During the last year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three persons were committed to the Work House, and the following professions, trades and occupations were represented: Laborers, 793; Housework, 222; Puddlers, 53; Housekeepers, 43; Shoemakers, 42; Carpenters, 38; Moulders, 37; Blacksmiths, 35; Glass Blowers, 24; Teamsters, 20; Coopers, 20; Nail Cutters, 26; Cooks, 24; Sailors, 22; Farmers, 21; Clerks, 21; Engineers, 18; Machinests, 18; Cigar Makers, 17; Barbers, 16; Miners, 16; Coopers, 13; Nailers, 13; Bowling, 13; Brick Layers, 12; Drivers, 12; Painters, 11; Tailors, 11; Book Keepers, 10; Salesmen, 10; Boatmen, 10; Bakers, 10; Railroaders, 10; Boiler Makers, 9; Boilers, 9; Stonecutters, 8; Plasters, 7; Gardeners, 6; Varnishs, 6; Engravers, 6; Layers, 6; Physicians, 5; Brakesmen, 4; Tanners, 4; Teachers, 4; Heaters, 4; Rollers, 4; Soldiers, 3; Polishers, 3; Saloon Keepers. 3 Brick Moulders, 3; Drovers, 3; Weavers, 3; Watchmakers, 2; Cabinet Makers, 3; Cerrymen, 3; Finishers, 2; Marble Cutters, 2; Potters, 2; Midwives, 2; Confectioners, 2; Journalists, 2; White Lead Workers, 2; Engravers, 2; Druggists, 2; Hostlers, 2; Paper Hangers, 2; Book Binders, 2; Pilots, 2; Tobacconists, 2; Teachers, 2; Physicians, 2; Apprentice to Gasfitting, 1; Jeweler, 1; Glider, 1; Hatter, 1; Upholsterer, 1; Policeman, 1; Wagon Maker, 1; Varnisher, 1; Work in Cotton Factory, 1; Waiter, 1; Hatter, 1; Carriage Maker, 1; Merchant, 1; Laundress, 1; Harness Maker, 1; Dyer, 1; Plumber, 1; Dentist, 1; No occupation, 12.

**The Pittsburgh Advertising Agency—A Reliable and Responsible Firm.**

A few days ago we took the liberty of saying a few kind words for a meritorious house, and find in Saturday's issue of the *Dispatch* a notice of the same firm which it gives us pleasure to copy. We think it due to publishers of newspapers in other cities and towns as well as our merchants at home, to let them know the facts of the reliability of this house:

"Merchants, manufacturers and others having occasion to advertise in the country papers of the United States or Canada will find the greatest advantages afforded them for a business acquaintance with Messrs. J. Glosser & Co., of the Pittsburgh Advertising Agency, located on Fifth Avenue, in the *Dispatch* Building. This agency has been established since 1870, and is first class in every respect. The gentlemen composing the firm understand their business thoroughly, and have all the means and facilities for conducting it in a manner equal to any agency of the kind in the country. They are strictly reliable and responsible, and may be depended upon to carry out any contract they may make. Persons desiring to use the country papers, or any of the great leading papers of the country, can get the lowest rates, and can save themselves a vast deal of trouble and expense, by getting Messrs. Glosser & Co. to do their advertising. At their office files of all the county papers and leading journals of the land are kept, and it would be well for all parties interested in advertising to call and consult them. Messrs. Glosser & Co. are always pleased to give information in regard to the circulation of papers, their rates, etc.

## A MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

**A Man Struck Down at Midnight.**

On Saturday night about midnight a citizen saw a man running about in his bare feet, in the vicinity of the Hand street bridge, and acting in a very strange manner, and with blood running down his face onto his clothes. The man who discovered him took him to Dr. Dickey's drug store, at the corner of Penn and Hand streets, and the Doctor was aroused and dressed his wounds. The injured man gave his name as Oliver, and said he was the father of the notorious "Pug" Oliver. He had come from McKeesport, where he had been at work, and was crossing the Hand street bridge from Allegheny. When he reached this end he was suddenly attacked by some unknown individual, who struck him a terrible blow on the head with a poker. The physician, upon examination, found just such a wound as a poker would probably inflict. A large, deep gash was cut in the forehead, though the blow had not been quite strong enough to fracture the skull.

After his wounds were dressed the injured man was conveyed to a tavern by officers Schwerer and Stewart. It is not probable that the wound will prove fatal. The officers searched the vicinity in hopes of finding some clue to the affair, but without success.

## THE COAL EXCHANGE.

**A Scale of Prices Adopted.**

A large meeting of coal operators of this city and vicinity was held on Saturday morning in the office of Thomas Fawcett & Son. Simpson Horner, Esq., was chosen Chairman, and Mr. W. A. McIntosh appointed Secretary.

The Secretary read the scale of prices adopted Feb. 21st, 1873, by the Tuscarawas Valley Coal and Mining Association, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the price of mining coal of standard thickness, (four feet) should be ninety cents per ton from February 1st to October 1st, and one dollar per ton from October 1st to February 1st.

When miners are paid one dollar per ton for mining coal, to receive five cents extra on every *three* inches the vein is less than four feet.

The resolution was adopted at length by the members present, after which the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The maximum price paid for mining has been (4) four cents per bushel for many years prior to last fall, at which time a number of operators were compelled to accede to the demand for an advance to (5) five cents per bushel, owing to the temporary necessities of manufacturers and private consumers, and whereas, the demand for coal, both for home and for foreign trade, has since materially decreased, and whereas, the profits of the business are so small as not to remunerate us for conducting the same when paying over (4) four cents per bushel; therefore

*Resolved*, That our business be conducted with a view to fixing the standard price for mining at four cents per bushel at all mines on the railroads, thus making the price uniform with the price of mining at the river mines, commencing not later than April 1st, 1873, and that the officers of the Railroad Coal Producers Exchange be requested to call a meeting on Tuesday next, to take definite action, and fix the time at which the reduction shall take place.


**Easy payments,** thorough instruction, ease of management, rapidity, reliability, strength and adaptability to any kind of work, are among the advantages secured by purchasers of the Weed Family Sewing Machine. Call and examine, at 116 Market street.


# THE ANSWER.

## The Economites' Response to Beaver Falls.

### THE STORY OF THE COMING OF THE CHINESE.

### What the Economites Propose to do About It.

As we intimated would be the case, several days ago, the members of the Economy Society, after a full consideration of the subject, will return their answer to-day to the people of Beaver Falls, in reference to the employment of Chinese in the Cutlery works. As this is the first official statement of the Economy Society on the topic which has created such excitement and discussion, it will be read with great interest, while to the people of Beaver Falls, it will be of a particular importance. The document was first approved by the Economy Society, ratified by the Cutlery Company, and as herewith given in full, will be presented to the people of Beaver Falls for their action to-day.

*To the Citizens of Beaver Falls:*

Recently there appeared in our village of Economy a delegation of citizens from Beaver Falls, Pa., with a series of resolutions passed at a meeting of citizens held in that place, wherein they complain of the introduction of Chinese labor into the works of the Beaver Falls Cutlery Company by the trustee of our Society, and the other parties interested therein, by which white laborers, to whom, as is alleged, continuous employment in said cutlery had been promised, were displaced and obliged to leave the place, etc., and demanding relief of our Society, by whose agents and trustee, and by whose capital and influence, as is alleged, said grievances have been brought about. Our Society now deem it a duty to answer these complaints, and make a public explanation of its acts, and the more so, since the employment of Chinese labor has of late, for various causes, become more frequent in various other parts of the country.

The Cutlery Company is an organized corporation, transacting its business in the usual way through a board of directors, our Society being the principal owner of the stock, but only one director in the board, and but one voice in its management. Our Society as such was not notified either by our agents or trustee of the intended employment of Chinese labor into the company, and was not there first consulted about it, but having been notified of the complaints in question, our councilor elders resolved to examine into the matter.

On such examination we find the company organized as aforesaid now in apparently successful operation. We being the principal owners, as aforesaid, but other parties who had for a time been connected in the management of our business in Beaver Falls, having also large interests therein.

The works now give employment to about one hundred and twenty white persons residents of Beaver Falls and vicinity, and about one hundred and ninety Chinese. The directors of the Company, without our knowledge as a Society, entered into a contract for the employment of three hundred Chinese laborers for a term of four years, and gave security for the faithful performance of their obligations.

These men receive their wages monthly, and are free to leave the service of the Company at any time, if not satisfied, or for any reasonable cause they may be discharged from the Company.

We have been unable to find that the Directors have, in their action, or in the management of the business, violated any law or any rights of any party, but if such should be the case, the courts are open to decide upon it. When the present Board of Directors took upon themselves the management of the Cutlery business, which was only done as a last desperate effort to save it from utter ruin, they found it in a deplorable condition, heavy losses having been sustained, and its capital greatly impaired. Their strenuous efforts to save it from wreck may well be likened to the efforts of a crew on board a sinking ship freighted with a valuable cargo. They applied to their next kinsmen, who, like Good Samaritans, came to their aid, on condition, however, that each should receive a certain portion, but upon a reckoning being made, it was found the proffered aid would cost not only the whole cargo, but require the ship, and quite an additional purse. In this dilemma, but one of two things remainded to be done—stop the works at once and entirely, which would have discharged every employee, and entailed great injury, if not ruin upon the interests of the place, or do as we have done by this arrangement, join our means to do a part of the labor and strive to continue operations.

The latter was adopted as the better course for all concerned. And may we not here express the hope, that aside from every other view of the question, this may prove to some of them at least, the call spoken of by the evangelical prophet—Isaiah, 56:8.

Our Society would be willing for the Company to dispense with Chinese labor, in the interest of peace and harmony, if convinced of any wrong done thereby, but fear to remove one supposed evil by causing another which would, as we think, accomplish it.

But to meet the accusation of having countenanced the course pursued by the Company for the sake of lucre only, the council of elders of Society have, in addition to the above, which is and has been a director in the Company, to bring all our share of the proceeds of the business during the next eight years, if we so long remain in the business, which they will not, to be by them directed the expenditure of such money for the purpose of supporting missions, schools, the poor, etc., with particular reference to Beaver Falls; but we will not add to the amount of our funds invested in the business if it should not yield a profit. The cutlery business must, so far as we are concerned, be self-sustaining. As to those white employees, if there be any, who worked in the cutlery, and have, as is alleged, been wrongfully discharged by our agents or trustee, we shall endeavor to find out the cause, if it was the act of managers or the Board of Directors of the Company, not of our Society; but our Society desire, if any such cases exist, that they be properly and legally made to appear to us before a committee, and that they be fully compensated; and we pledge ourselves that if said company is not able to make such compensation, it shall be made by us.

We have had implicit faith in the integrity of our trustee, and the gentlemen who were concerned with him in the employment of the Chinese laborers, that they acted lawfully and from proper motives; and while, if consulted, we perhaps would not, as a matter of right now, approve of the introduction of such labor, yet for the reasons mentioned we do not censure those who did introduce it.

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Our objects in the transaction of business at Beaver Falls, and who are interested in the cutlery, have undergone much labor and trouble in their effort to save from utter loss not only their own interests in the Company, but also the interest of our Society. We feel grateful to them, and will not be unmindful of their faithful services.

If we are mistaken in our views that no rights have been violated by the managers of the cutlery in the employment of Chinamen, and this is shown us by proper legal authority, we will, as good and law abiding citizens, insist on their immediate removal, and use every endeavor to that end. Should, however, any lawless and violent course be resorted to in violation of the legal rights of the company, we, as a Society, would be compelled to protest; and in such case, in view of all the facts, and our previous efforts to promote the general interests of the place, we will feel obliged to withdraw our means not only from the cutlery business, but also from the place generally. This we would regret exceedingly to be under the necessity of doing as our efforts have ever been to promote the prosperity of the place. On the other hand, if these men are permitted to remain quietly and peaceably at their work, our share of the proceeds shall be appropriated to the religious, educational and charitable purposes mentioned above. If our views are favorably received, and at the expiration of four years the employment of Chinese labor is disapproved of by the citizens of Beaver Falls, we will be glad to let them have our interest in the entire works upon very reasonable terms; and if they can operate them successfully without such labor we will be much pleased.

JONATHAN LENZ,
DAVID WIGARD,
CHRISTOPHER DIEHM,
LEWIS PFEIL,
DANIEL SCHREIBER,
JOHN WOLFENGAL,
JOHN GOETZ,
ANDREW KOTRBA.

Council of Elders of Harmony Society.
MARCH, 1st, 1873.

## "SPECIAL MEETINGS."